

CHEMICAL MARKETS

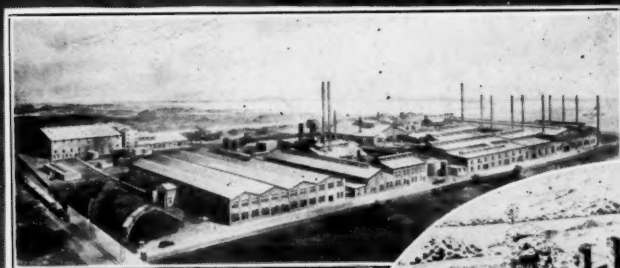
Established 1914

The Weekly Business Periodical of the
Chemical Process Industries

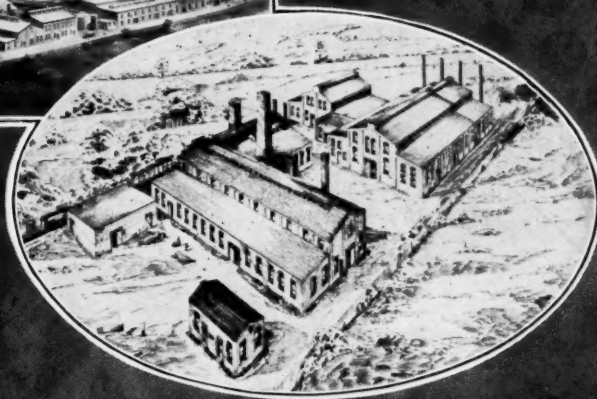
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AUGUST 5, 1926



1926



1901

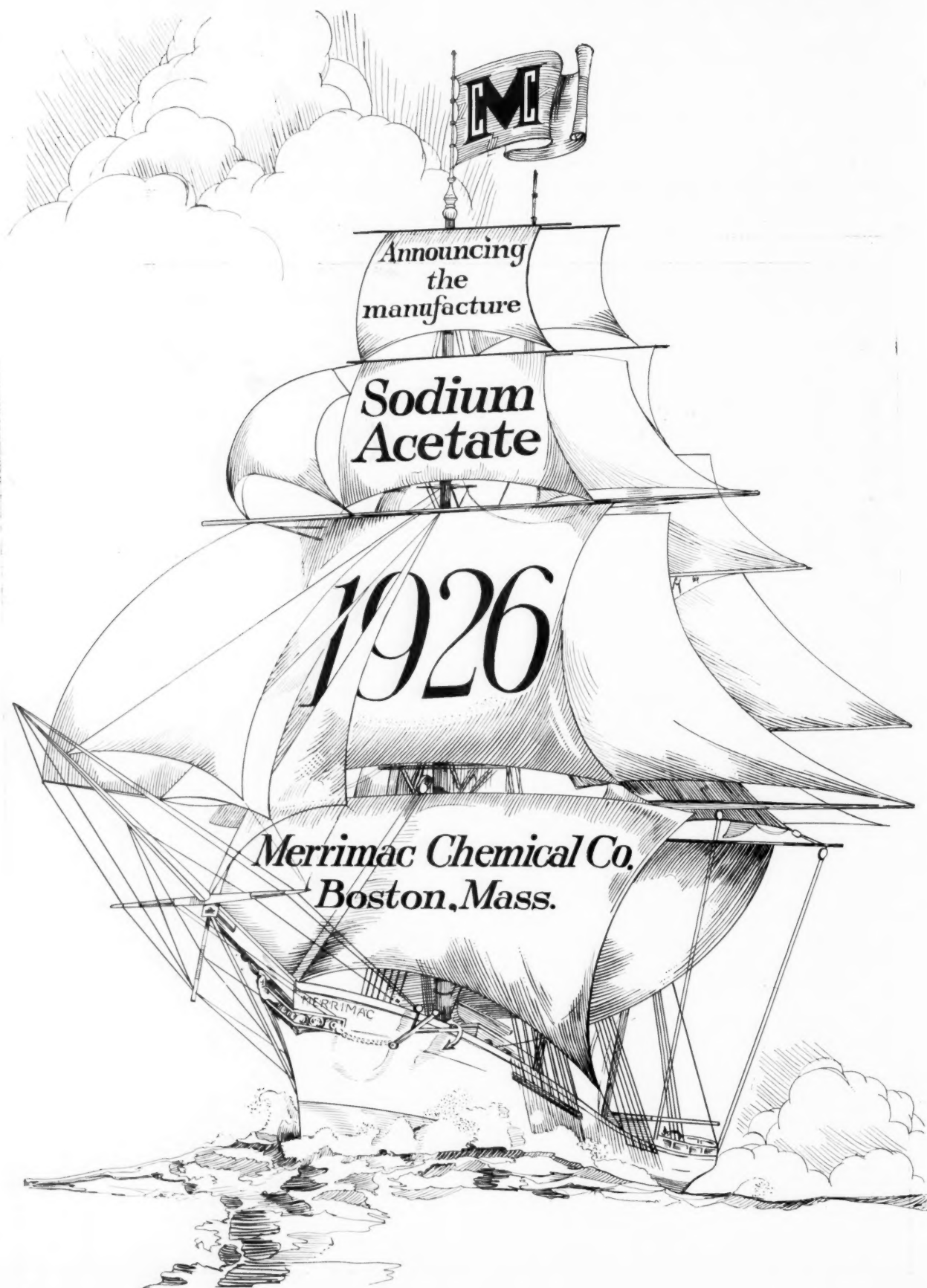
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Ethyl Chloride
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Ferric Chloride, Solution, Neutral (Special for Photo-Engraving)
Ferric Chloride, Solution, Neutral (Special for Rotogravure)
Ferrous Chloride, Crystals
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Magnesium Chloride, Powder
Magnesium Sulphate, Technical (Epsom Salt)
Methyl Bromide
Methyl Chloride
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Monochlorobenzol
Monochloroacetic Acid
Paradibromobenzol Acid
Paradow (Paradichlorobenzol)
Phenol, U. S. P.
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Salicylic Acid, Technical
Magnesium Salicylate
Trichloroacetic Acid, U.S.P.

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Indigo, Synthetic, Powder
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Midland Vat Cadet Blue, 30% Paste
Midland Vat Blue 5B, 30% Paste
Midland Vat Blue MB, 30% Paste

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Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol

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Cadmium Bromate
Magnesium Bromate
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Sodium Bromate
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Ethylene Chloride
Ethylene Chlorhydrin
Ethyl Monochloroacetate
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CHEMICAL MARKETS

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No. 13

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MATHIESON Chemicals

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New Producing Methods — New Selling Methods

DURING the past year consumers have seen radical changes in the Ammonia market—changes that have reacted greatly to their benefit. They have seen Synthetic Ammonia take its place in the field and become firmly established as equal or superior to by-product Ammonias.

While the new price levels on Anhydrous Ammonia have resulted in substantial savings to consumers, there are ways in which further economies may be effected. The Mathieson Company, a comparatively new factor in the field, has introduced new methods in the manufacture of Ammonia. It has gone further; it has introduced new selling methods in the marketing of Ammonia and brought new ideas and new plans for the economical use of its product.

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With the merchandising of Mathieson Synthetic Ammonia goes intelligent cooperation with the customer, as well as the essentials of uniform quality, prompt deliveries and a fair price.

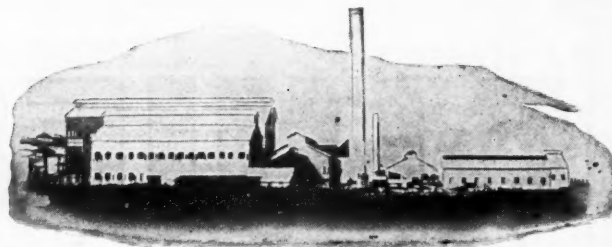
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Modified Virginia Soda
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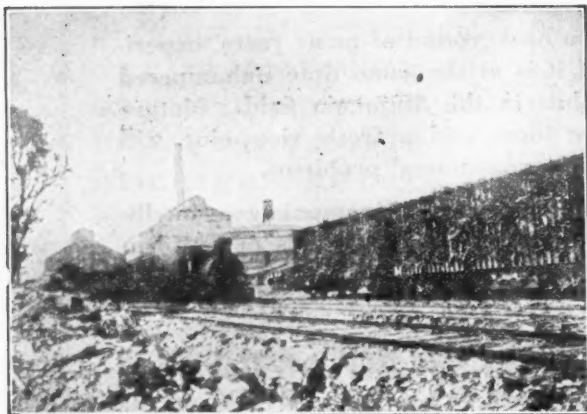
One of the great Cuban sugar mills where molasses is obtained

Helping to stabilize the cost of alcohol

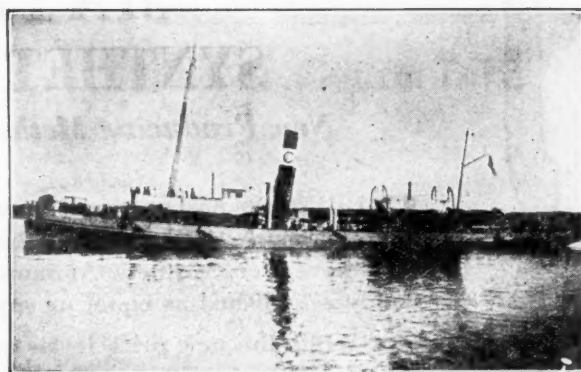
TO keep the great plants of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. in continuous operation, millions of gallons of molasses—the principal material from which alcohol is made—must be supplied every month.

Not only must the supply of molasses be plentiful and steady, but the vast quantity needed must also be of uniform high quality.

To provide this economically is no easy task. It would not be possible at all if the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. were not well equipped in organization and facilities for handling it.



A shipment of cane sugar being delivered at the mill



The company's own barges transport the molasses to the coast

This organization obtains its needed supply of molasses at its source—the great sugar mills of Cuba. There the company's experts are in direct touch with sugar conditions. They arrange for supplies of molasses long in advance—thus minimizing the necessary fluctuations in the cost of production. There, also, they test the molasses for quality and uniformity before accepting it for shipment.

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Such control over its supply of raw materials enables this far-reaching organization to insure its customers not only prompt and uninterrupted service, but also unusual stability in the prices of its alcohol.

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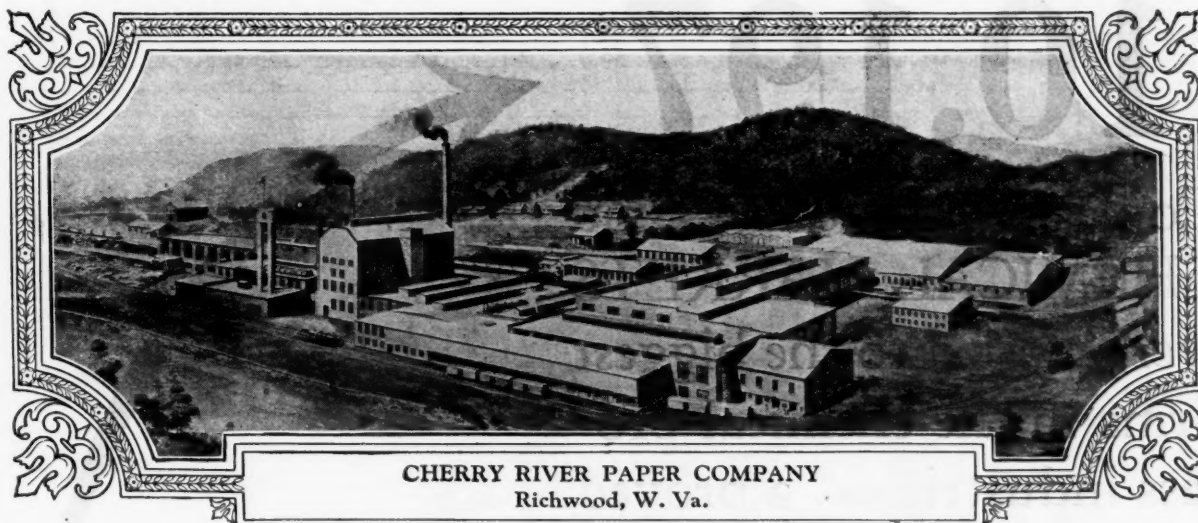
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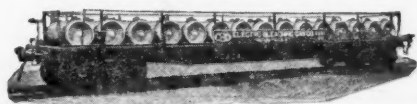


This plant, too, promptly adopted Liquid Chlorine

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SINGLE-UNIT TANK CAR



MULTI-UNIT TANK CAR

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 Benzol Department



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CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XIX

AUGUST 5, 1926

No. 13

Profit and/or Loss

PROFITS loom large in the thoughts and deeds of the workaday world. They are not, it is true, the purpose of all business, which has been defined as "a machine for supplying human wants as quickly and cheaply as possible". But profits are assuredly the motive power that keeps mankind busily at work. They are moreover, the chief concern of both the tax maker and the socialist. They are eagerly sought and bitterly condemned. We do not hear so much about losses.

YET the losses of business, all bulked together, come dangerously close to the total of all profits. Has it not been calculated that all the resources of this Earth, worked with all the best intelligence and industry of mankind could hardly pay four per cent. dividends upon the total of our capital worth? Meagre profits these for the whole world. Small wonder that all companies, even the uniformly successful, keep a Profit and Loss Account. That our bookkeepers do not call this the "Profit or Loss Account" shows that they—better sometimes than our executives—realize the true character of profit. They can never escape the fact that a favorable balance sheet is made up of many unprofitable transactions outweighed by more transactions that were profitable. This is true of all business. Every farmer cultivates among his acres certain strips of land that do not return the cost of labor, seed, and fertilizer. Every shopkeeper sends out many a small parcel the profits on which did not pay his delivery

charges. You have had in your own employ many a salesman who did not earn his salary nor pay his traveling expenses.

IN every business a legion of such losses must very literally balance the profitable transactions. In any industry employing chemical processes the task of striking this balance is highly complicated. From the tree in the forest to the chair, from the cotton in the field to the shirt, from the green hide to the finished shoe, these industrial raw materials have been unchanged in all the many operations through which they have gone. But chemical raw materials become entirely new substances at each step. Salt and sulfuric acid yield sodium sulfate and muriatic acid, different products of different values. At every step too, chemical processes yield by-products. In many processes there are costly problems of wastes and their recovery, or disposal. Moreover, in most chemical operations many different products are commonly produced in a single plant, often several from one set of operations. From their inherent character therefore, the chemical process industries, whether they are producing fertilizers or glass bottles, rubber or synthetic perfumes, have practical reasons aplenty to appreciate the inner meaning of profits and/or losses. It is a theory of accountancy that should appeal strongly. It is a theory that can be applied only with difficulty; but so great is its need that in no other industrial activity is it so true that "the knowledge of costs is the beginning of wisdom".

THE TREND OF PRICES

Industrial chemical prices have been well maintained at steady levels throughout July. The usual Summer slump has been felt by producers in a far less degree this year than in the previous two years at least. Stocks of the large majority of products are well controlled and a steady consuming demand has removed the distressed lot situation that usually crops up at this time of the year. Such products as barium salts and copper sulfate, that were in a weak condition a year ago, now present very firm markets.

The average of prices of coal-tar crudes and intermediates continues to decline and there is nothing to indicate that the trend will change in direction. Light oil distillates have remained steady as to price but the future is quite doubtful due to the easiness of the market for all of them at a time of year when gasoline factors generally demand more than they can obtain. Phenol competition has been rife for some time past and lower prices were only a matter of time. Intermediates are in lessened demand for the most part and shading of prices has been the rule on the ones that move in large tonnage. The large makers of both dyes and intermediates are reporting an increased demand for dyes and a lessened demand for intermediates. It is obvious that if these large factors increase their output of dyes at the expense of smaller dye makers the smaller dye makers cannot purchase intermediates as heavily. This has resulted in the smaller dye makers turning to high priced specialties and intermediate makers are reporting sales of rare intermediates, such as J acid and S acid, as a result of this change.

The fatty oil market has maintained a steady average. Demand has been good although prices are well below those of a year ago. Far lower seed markets caused by larger crops, and greatly increased production of animal oils and fats as a result of cheap grain, which makes it more profitable to breed hogs than to slaughter them, is the cause of the weakness.

RAW MATERIAL PREFERENCE

Step by step, year by year, synthetic materials of chemical origin are replacing the products of nature. The certainty of manufactured raw materials in availability and price stability, compared with the wide fluctuations and varying supplies which so frequently characterize the market for natural products, is the chief reason behind this gradual change. In lacquers, in artificial silk, in synthetic resins, in leather, and other similar products, success has been due in no great measure to the cheapness and accessibility of the chemical raw materials.

Behind the growing preference for manufactured raw materials stands the marketing problem. In the case of a gum, or an oil, nature can produce so much and no more. The supply is always limited and any exceptional demands invariably bring a rise in market values for which there can be only slight compensation in increased production and new exploitation. Production of agricultural materials can be increased to some degree by

larger acreage. At best, however, this is a slow procedure which may or may not secure the desired result. Nature as a supplier of manufacturing raw materials becomes less dependable as time goes on and the industrial situation becomes more complex and highly specialized.

In the case of manufactured materials, the greater is demand, the greater are the maximum limits of production. Mass production means cheap production. Although ordinarily, the law of supply and demand dictates higher prices with increases in demand, the element of cheap cost plays a prominent part in the market price of every manufactured article. In short, manufactured goods stand almost diametrically opposite the products of nature when it comes to marketing problems.

The bulk of the copper production of the United States and the entire world will be represented in the Copper Export Association which will have its European headquarters in Belgium, and operate in this country under the Webb-Pomerene Act. The large over-production in America will be reduced by 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 tons and prices are likely to advance unless other factors develop and production gets beyond control.

That the number of corporations earning over \$10,000,000 annually has increased steadily from 1921 to date is only another answer to the pessimists that insist that business is bad.

Ten Years Ago

(From "Drug & Chemical Markets," August 2, 1916)

Benzol production in 1915 reached a record total of 16,600,657 gallons, of which over 13,000,000 gallons were sold as crude light oil at 33c gallon. Pure benzol produced totaled 2,516,483 gallons with an average value of 57c gallon. The money received during the year for light oil by-products was \$30,000,000, against the previous high water mark of 1914 which was \$17,500,000.

Anhydrous ammonia manufacture was reported by 14 plants in 1914, and by 15 in 1915, not including by-product coke establishments. Production in 1915 totaled 16,659,789 lbs., valued at \$3,140,848, and exceeded that of 1914 by 39.2 per cent in quantity, and 23.4 per cent in value.

Barrett Company, formerly the American Coal-Tar Products Company report earnings of 24¼ per cent on the \$11,298,000 common stock for the six months ending June 30, after preferred dividends.

White Tar Company of New Jersey, Kearney, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to manufacture and deal in alkalies and chemicals. Incorporators are Boyd Walker, Lorenzo S. Landers and Jacob Julius Schenck.

Chemical prices are firmer with calcium acetate quoted at \$7.00 100 lbs. on contracts. Copper sulfate is 9c lb for large crystals. Potassium bichromate is steady at 38c lb from second hands, and 42c lb from first hands over the balance of the year. Caustic potash is firm at 90c lb for 88-92 per cent. Potassium chlorate is unchanged at 46c lb. Prussiates are weak at 80c lb for potash yellow, and \$2.50 lb for red.

*Just so long as the weather holds
the boll weevil in check, then*

CALCIUM ARSENATE

is a drug on the market, but the potential demand is 100,000,000 lbs.

IN 1892, *Anthonomus grandis*, the cotton boll weevil crossed the Mexican border in the vicinity of Brownsville Texas. Any exact estimate of the yearly loss caused by this unwelcome visitor today is impossible, but authorities concede it "many millions of dollars annually", and some estimate it at hundreds of millions annually. When the value of a year's cotton crop is over a billion and half dollars, this estimate does not appear large. However, if the figure is placed at only a hundred million annually, and we multiply this by 15 only of the 34 years the weevil has been working on our crops, we have a billion and a half dollars to write off of our national books—a truly stupendous loss, being a hundred times as much as we paid Mexico for Texas, New Mexico, and California.

Little attention was paid the boll weevil in the early days of its invasion, despite the very earnest warnings of entomologists. The insect originated in the tropics and the cool Texas winter was not conducive to its most vigorous state. However, it rapidly became acclimated, and as its virility increased with its adjustment to our climate, its destructiveness increased proportionately. To protect itself against the cold, nature led it to hibernation. It spread rapidly and now infests 85 per cent of our cotton acreage. The remaining area will be overrun in a few years. There is no known means, now within economic reason, of stopping it; and it will always be with us, since extermination is practically impossible because of its peculiar habits. Control is the best we can hope, and control the weevil we

must if we are to raise a crop of cotton under a wet or even normal weather summer cotton growing season.

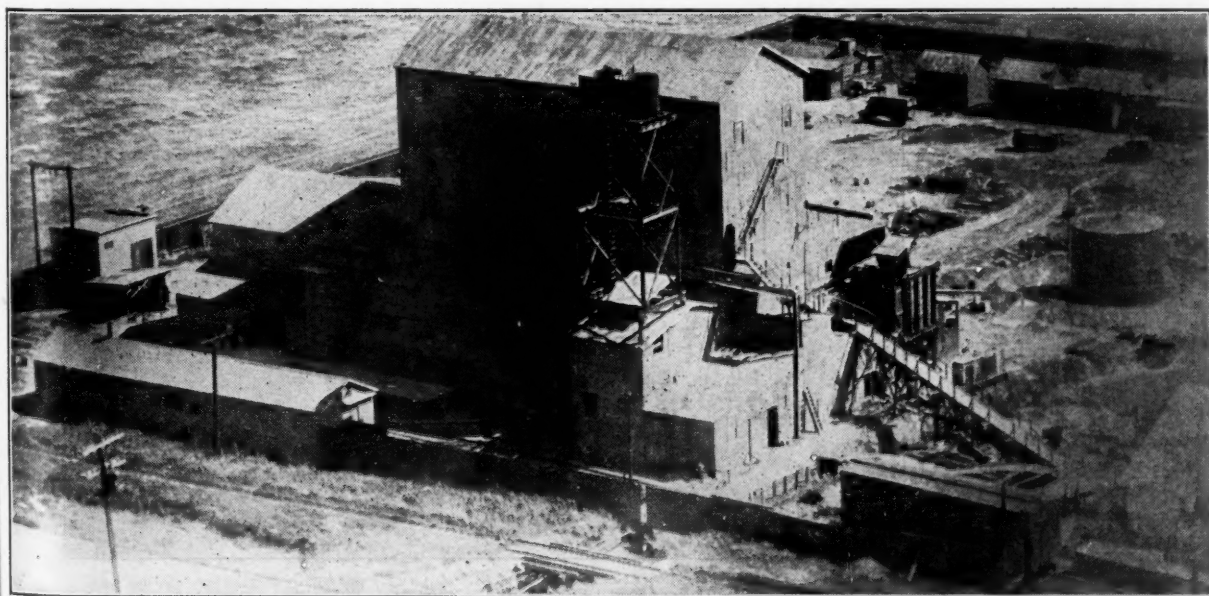
Weevil Control Sought

Recognizing the menace of the boll weevil, our Federal Government early took the lead in combating the pest. The U. S. Bureau of Entomology set some of its best men to work on the problem. Many state departments of agriculture assisted, as well as university scientists, private individuals and companies.

Every means that the imagination of man could contrive has been tried. A certain ant is an enemy of the weevil so in 1904 the Department of Agriculture secured a number from Guatemala and introduced them. The ant proved of little actual value however, because the weevil had acquired the habit of hibernating during the winter months. Consequently the burning of field rubbish, stalks and fence line rubbish was recommended as destroying many. Deep plowing, early planting, and rotation of crops proved of benefit but most difficult to get the planters to adopt.

At the same time poisons of all kinds were tested. Besides the standard spray and dusting materials, special mixtures of hundreds of toxic compounds were tried. Chemical warfare gases, coal-tar preparations as sprays and their fumes when burned in smoking devices, hydrocyanic gas and many others were resorted to.

Strangely enough, the compound that proved most successful and feasible was an old standard spray material, calcium arsenate. It has shown more effective results than



Plant for Manufacture of Calcium Arsenate



Spraying cotton with hand machine

any other, and it is generally admitted that there is no other method in use or in prospect, that gives as much promise of ultimate control.

This control must be more extensive than in the past, for under normal weather conditions, the weevil will so deplete the crops, if left unchecked, that picking would not return the cost of seeding. The weevil's worst enemy is a cold winter and dry summer. It is believed that the insect will in time completely acclimate itself and adjust its life to drought as it has the normal cold of our winters. Then control will be as inevitable as planting. This control is going to cost millions of dollars annually, but there is no choice in the matter.

Calcium arsenate came on the market as a boll weevil control in 1918, when about 1,000,000 pounds were used. Each year since the tonnage has practically doubled with the exception of 1921, reaching a peak in 1923. During that year consumption was about 32,000,000 pounds and there was a last minute shortage. Prices shot upward, reaching 40c a pound in a few instances.

Producers then made preparations for a larger demand in 1924. However, an unusually dry summer checked the weevil, and the 1924 season closed with most of the arsenate unsold. At the beginning

of 1925, few preparations for further output were made by producers because of the unpromising outlook and the large carry-over. Some few took a chance and added to their stocks. There followed a severe winter and a drought during the summer in practically the entire cotton belt. Again Nature ruled out the boll weevil and eliminated the chance of marketing an appreciable amount of the stocks carried over from 1924.

The consumption for this year is now in the lap of the gods. The cotton crop has been favored by Nature for two years in succession and it hardly seems likely that the chain of fortunate circumstances will hold together for the third.

There are approximately 25,000,000 pounds of calcium arsenate on hand. This will not be nearly enough if infestation is bad, and in that case prices will soar. However, manufacturers have met such severe reverses during the past two years that most of them have refused to produce additional supplies for this season's demands otherwise than to condition and hold in readiness the stocks carried over from previous years.

The selling price of calcium arsenate is now feeling the effects of two previous years of depression. It was quoted at 5½ to 6 cents a pound during the Spring, but transactions at 5 cents and less are not unknown. These prices are the lowest in ten years and are in general below the actual cost of production. Calcium arsenate has been a highly speculative item for the producers, and despite the belief to the contrary, the cause of considerable loss to most of them. Undoubtedly some of the early producers made a profit, but they have probably lost more in the reverses of the past few years, the tonnage being much larger.

Arsenic Raw Materials

This erratic behavior of prices has been due to two factors. First, the attitude of the cotton planters toward the material, and their method of doing business. This is the less serious since economic necessity will force control when the weevil again becomes active. The second, and most serious, is the supply of white arsenic, the chief raw material of calcium arsenate.

Our sole national source of arsenic at present is as a by-product from the refining of certain precious and semi-precious ores. This amounts to some 16,000 tons annually and is of course inflexible. Part of this tonnage is con-

(Continued on page 564)



Two arm, one donkey spraying machine

What the I. G. THINKS of the American Dyestuff Industry

WHILE it is true that the original dyes activities of the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. have been today relegated to a place of comparative unimportance in the manufacturing, the sales, and the financial plans of the Trust, nevertheless, it is not the German nature to neglect any details; and if colors are not the center of their new scheme of things, it would be a grievous mistake to think for a moment that Germany is going weakly to resign the world's dye markets to war-born competitors in England and the United States.

As a matter of fact the I. G. certainly has just the opposite intention and the expansion of activities has in a number of different directions merely increased the importance of these products in the internal organization of the great combination of chemical interests. As examples, the new activities in artificial silk obviously opens up another of those intra-company consumption of manufactured products which is the very foundation of the I. G. The Hoechst's lacquer plant now building, and planned to pretty well monopolize the German trade in lacquers, will naturally use dyes and dry colors made by the I. G. Thus in all the expansions of the Trust, one hand is made to wash the other, and dyes are never forgotten. Among the list of companies associated with the I. G. are listed five whose principal business is the manufacture of some sort of textiles.

One of the tangible evidences of the continued interest of the Trust in dyes is the steady propaganda work done by the Indanthrene Shops, retail stores selling a wide variety of cloth dyed with the fifty odd different indanthrene dyes. These are being widely propagandized as the very latest and best of all colors, a real German achievement beyond comparison better than other dyes made anywhere else in all the world. It appears problematical just how successful this work has been. There are indications that some of the leading textile interests looked with nervous suspicion on this venture of the Dye Trust's as treading pretty close to their own toes. Others claim that the dyes themselves do not live up to all the claims made for them. Certain it is that the indanthrene colors have not, as was predicted three years back, revolutionized textile dyeing. But it is also certain that the propaganda work is being kept up.

For the future no indication is given of what hopes are being entertained by the I. G.; but the present export

Lest we in America get the impression that the rapidly growing I. G. Farbenindustrie A-G is neglecting the dyestuff business upon which its present gigantic structure has been built, it is well for us to review briefly its recent dye activities as a sort of balancing supplement to the summary of its expanding activities which we published in our last issue.

Though lesser in volume than before the War and though no longer the pivotal point in its chemical activities, the German Chemical Trust is still very much in the dye business, and consequently its very frank opinion of the seriousness of American dye competition, is most interesting reading to dyestuff consumers in this country

sales program is being worked out along practical lines on an opportunist policy. The markets where there is no domestic dye industry as a competitor are being assiduously cultivated and foreign competitors are being fought off on a price basis. The report of the banking house of Schwarz, Goldsmith & Co., which was issued just before the last annual meeting, reflects the attitude of Trust officers when it expresses, as it does, the opinion that American competition in dyestuff exports is not dangerous, as the prices obtained are not sufficiently remunerative to American firms. The General Dye corporation should, it is thought, be in a very advantageous position, enjoying as it will the 50 years of experience of the five great German companies whose fusion initiated the I. G. In fact, while the benefits of consolidating all the principal American sales agencies are spoken of in generalities they are, nevertheless well appreciated, and your correspondent finds high satisfaction expressed by I. G. officials over these developments.

As regards exports to India, China and Japan; in competition with America, it is believed that what the I. G. loses on the swings it will gain on the roundabouts: either its exports will increase, or low exports will be compensated by increased

prices. As regards exports to America, the I. G. hopes to overcome the tariff barrier by the establishment of "filial" companies in America. Even now, decreased German exports of dyestuffs to America are in some degree compensated by much increased prices.

Whether these "filial" companies will manufacture in the United States, so your correspondent is told from reliable sources well informed on I. G. policy, will not be fully determined until there is more definite assurance as to just how great a measure of protection by tariff will be given the American dye makers. The present game is to wait patiently, and as has been pointed out before, to allow the American industry to continue its own destructive, cut-throat price wars.

In other countries, where the tariff is not so high a barrier, the domestic industry is being absorbed. This has already been pretty well accomplished in Italy. France, Holland, and the other continental countries, with the exception of Switzerland, hardly figure at all as competitors, and the situation in England, while it is developing slowly, is nevertheless apparently moving in the direction which

is agreeable to the German interests. A very important statement in regard to the matter was recently made in the "Chemiker-Zeitung." "It may be assumed that the co-operation of the I. G. with the British dyestuff industry, planned for years, will soon come into being." As regards aniline dyes, British Indian imports from Germany amounted in 1921-2 to three million pounds weight, in 1923-24 to 8½ million pounds; "Germany has already reconquered this market." As regards alizarine colours imported into British India, Germany's share was 3 million pounds weight, Britain's only 2.4 million.

Domestic Chinawood Oil

American-grown tung oil may soon add to the farmers' income in the South and at the same time free the United States from the control of another foreign monopoly of essential raw material.

More than two hundred thousand Chinese tung oil trees have already been planted in and around Gainesville, Fla., and their flourishing growth is arousing interest in other southern states as well.

All the tung oil now on the world market comes from China. Because of political upheavals that have taken place there in recent years, the amounts shipped have fluctuated greatly. American manufacturers, who are the greatest purchasers, have had to take what they could get at the prices asked. The general uncertainty also enabled speculators to manipulate the market to their benefit.

The Chinese method of extracting the oil from the nuts of the tung oil tree is very crude, and the product is often times inferior and impure. This fact and the uncertainty as to supply have stimulated growers in the United States. Climatic conditions in north central Florida and some of the Gulf states are very similar to those of the Yangtse River valley in China where nine-tenths of all the tung oil of commerce is produced.

The contention of Chinese growers that America will never be able to produce the oil commercially in competition with China, because of high labor costs in the United States, does not discourage American growers. They do not believe that the labor problem will ever be serious. The nuts fall to the ground when ripe and can lie for months without spoiling, and can therefore be gathered when labor is available. The trees require little attention, and are almost entirely free from insect pests.

Extraction of the oil from the nuts will be done at a central plant, and by means of modern machine methods a much better grade of oil is expected to be produced. In China the nuts are gathered before they are perfectly ripe and are placed in large iron pans and parched until the husks open and the seeds come out. Or else the nuts are piled in heaps and fermentation sets in, decomposing the husks, and separating the seeds. They are then crushed under heavy stone rollers drawn by buffalo or cow power. Then they are heated, made into cakes and the oil squeezed out in presses.

Although the tung nuts contain about 53 per cent. of oil, the amount obtained by this method is only about 40 per cent., and one-fourth of all the oil is therefore being wasted. The heating is difficult to regulate and when it is carried too far the oil becomes dark and less marketable. A large amount of free acid also develops, making an inferior product.

By means of modern machinery in the United States, it is planned to extract the oil more efficiently, and to produce a purer product. Experimental work done on Chinese nuts imported for this purpose, shows that it is possible. Horticulturists are studying the different varieties of tung oil trees, and the best producers and highest oil-bearing nuts only will be propagated. The American oil, it is believed will create an immediate demand on the market.

Accidents vs. Production

By LOUIS A. DEBLOIS,

Past President, National Safety Council

AMONG the earliest discourses on industrial safety one encounters the statement: "A safe plant is an efficient plant." In one form or another this thought has been expressed so repeatedly that it has become embodied in the working creed of the safety engineer.

When an employee is injured, he loses more or less time from work, to which is added the lost time of fellow employees who are, for the moment, distracted from their usual productive occupations. Furthermore, a serious accident, or the constant repetition of accidents, may temporarily injure the morale of the entire establishment with resulting distraction and loss of time. Loss of time is, of course, reflected in diminished production.

In every industrial establishment there are "fixed losses" which persist at a rate that is practically independent of the rate of production input. Examples of these are interest on plant investment, depreciation of the plant from age or action of the elements, condensation and leakage losses in pipe lines and certain losses in electric lines that take place whether current is being used or not. Such losses go on continuously. They should not be confused with what we may call "variable losses." The latter are losses which fluctuate more or less proportionately with use, input, or consumption of plant, power and ingredients. Lowered production, use, output, or whatever term we employ, must always, therefore, be accompanied by decreased efficiency since the fixed losses become of relatively greater importance.

Interruption to the production cycle, whether expected or unexpected, avoidable or unavoidable, therefore, diminishes output and, by throwing the fixed losses into greater prominence, decreases production efficiency. Accidents are unexpected interruptions—indeed, the commonest form of unexpected interruption. We must remember, however, that in speaking thus of accidents we do not mean accidental injuries but the unexpected occurrences from which injuries may result. We are very apt to concentrate our attention on accidental injuries—largely on tabulatable injuries—overlooking minor injuries and near-injury accidents.

Accident prevention is its own justification quite aside from any direct or indirect effect which it may have upon industrial production. Up to this time, the safety movement has been accepted largely at face value. Its humanitarian appeal, its effect on compensation and liability rates, and its general "worthwhileness" have carried it forward. While its progress has been little short of remarkable, disappointment greets us when we consider its progress from another aspect, for the annual number of accidental industrial deaths, has not yet commenced to materially diminish.

We are prone to regard American industry as typified by large and progressive corporations. As a matter of fact only one-half of one per cent of our 196,000 manufacturing establishments employ over 1,000 persons, and ninety per cent of them employ less than 100. American industry, therefore, is composed essentially of a great number of small establishments. Relatively few of them, we may conjecture, are under the type of progressive, enlightened management that is likely to propose and undertake effective accident prevention work of its own volition. Because these establishments are small, accidents do not seem to occur with alarming frequency and the insurance costs are not excessive; in other words, the incentive for doing effective safety work is largely absent, even if its advantages were fully known and appreciated.

[News and Markets Section]

Chemical Industry Expands in 1925

Report of Department of Commerce Shows Normal Growth in All Branches—Some Divisions Behind Peak Year of 1923

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Aug. 4—A steady normal expansion is reported by Department of Commerce for all branches of the chemical industry in its Year Book just issued. The report has been extracted as follows:

Table 1 gives the principal statistics for the chemical and related industries as a group for the last four censuses. The value of products for the group in 1923 was \$2,649,000,000 (a figure involving some duplication owing to the use of products of one establishment

as materials for another), more than one-third greater than the value for 1921 and about two and one-half times the figure for 1914. The increase as compared with the pre-war year is partly due to advance in prices, but such advance has been decidedly less conspicuous in the chemical industries than in most others. The average index of prices for the chemical group, as classified by the Department of Labor, was, in 1923, only 31 per cent above the 1913 level as compared with 54 per cent for all commodities.

Table 2 shows comparative statistics for three censuses for nine of the principal individual industries of the group. Each establishment is assigned to a given industry according to its principal product, although it may also incidentally make products other than those indicated by the industry designation. Most of the branches show great increases in value of products in 1923 as compared with 1914.

Statistics of Chemical Products

Table 3 shows the total values of the major groups of chemical and related commodities manufactured by all concerns regardless of the industry in which the individual concern may be classified.

Year	Establishments	Wage earners av. number	Primary horsepower	Wages	Cost of materials In thousands of dollars	Value of product in thousands of dollars
1914	9,843	187,722	733,924	98,597	637,421	1,074,035
1919	9,934	269,335	1,047,846	288,477	1,623,018	2,751,316
1921	7,582	199,363	210,013	210,013	1,122,646	1,960,351
1923	7,707	254,779	1,397,009	282,350	1,465,385	2,648,987

Industry	1914	1921	1923	1914	1921	1923
Bone, carbon, and lamp blacks	339	826	1,303	1,464	8,181	14,600
Chemicals	32,311	46,306	74,897	158,054	390,768	630,870
Explosives	6,306	4,478	6,388	41,433	59,175	75,029
Fertilizers	22,815	16,808	18,572	153,196	180,375	183,089
Paints and varnishes	16,083	18,015	22,818	145,624	274,310	404,135
Soap	14,172	16,558	17,002	127,942	240,195	276,403
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	3,064	2,832	2,357	15,215	21,463	24,405
Turpentine and rosin	34,817	27,422	34,328	20,990	23,301	35,167
Wood distillation	3,010	2,130	4,123	10,284	9,677	29,695

	EXPORTS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					IMPORTS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS				
	0	10	20	30	40	0	10	20	30	40
COAL - TAR PRODUCTS										
1910-14	NO DATA									
1923										
1924										
1925										
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS										
1910-14										
1923										
1924										
1925										
FERTILIZER & MATERIALS										
1910-14										
1923										
1924										
1925										
NAVAL STORES, GUMS & RESINS										
1910-14										
1923										
1924										
1925										
PIGMENTS, PAINTS & VARNISHES										
1910-14										
1923										
1924										
1925										
SULPHUR					CHINAWOOD OIL					
1910-14										
1923										
1924										
1925										

Item	1914	1921	1923
(In thousands of dollars)			
Acids	32,837	60,263	82,027
Nitrogenous and fixed nit. compounds	9,870	21,060	30,436
Sodium compounds	32,626	83,698	111,848
Potash and potassium compounds	7,906	4,935	6,319
Alums, aluminum and compounds		23,244	53,178
Bleaching compounds	5,302	13,900	16,729
Coal-tar products	13,492	75,919	121,893
Plastics	13,896	58,837	102,230
Compressed and liquefied gases	10,415	40,421	54,402
Organic and inorganic chemicals, not elsewhere specified	52,898	108,230	160,484
Related Products			
Natural dyestuffs and extracts	21,383	30,266	35,866
Explosives	41,433	59,284	75,394
Fertilizers	169,018	188,247	192,968
Wood distillation	10,932	9,716	29,780
Paints and varnishes	149,173	288,697	440,565
Bone, carbon, and lamp blacks	2,972	11,326	16,760
Turpentine and rosin	21,313	24,586	38,719

Tariff Commission issues annually a report on coal-tar products and other synthetic organic chemicals (Table 4). Production of crude

coal-tar is far in excess of the needs of the domestic coal-tar products industry. Out of 470,000,000 gallons produced in 1924, 193,000,000 were distilled, but only a part of this amount was completely refined because of the large demand for the partly refined products such as motor fuel, solvents, and pitches.

Total output of intermediates in 1925 was about 210,600,000 pounds, 13 per cent more than 1924. The principal reason for the lesser output of dyes in 1925 was smaller activity of the textile industry.

Synthetic organic chemicals not of coal-tar origin. Production has developed rapidly during the past few years. In 1921 production amounted to 21,545,000 pounds and in 1924 to 115,818,000 pounds. Total value of sales of 85,933,000 pounds in 1924 was \$20,605,000. Development in this field has been due in part to increased production of solvents for use in the new nitro-cellulose plastic and lacquer industries and of formaldehyde in manufacture of phenolic resins.

For the past three years the Bureau of the Census has been obtaining special reports of the production of arsenical insecticides. The 19 companies reporting represented 70 per cent of the total production in 1923. During the year ended June 30, 1925, the production was considerably below that for the two preceding years and amounted to 19,911,000 pounds of calcium arsenate, 13,865,000 pounds of lead arsenate, and 3,545,000 pounds of Paris green.

A slight increase appeared in the production of explosives during 1925 according to reports of 24 companies; the total comprising black powder, permissible (for coal mines) and other high explosives, being 409,686,000 pounds. These

figures do not include ammunition and fireworks nor nitroglycerin as such.

The last year or two have seen important changes in the wood chemical industry, owing to the competition encountered from the synthetic products of Canadian and European manufacture. There was a slight decline in actual output of both methanol and acetate of lime. The production in 1925 as reported by concerns representing approximately 92 per cent of the total, was 7,548,000 gallons of methanol, and 152,984,000 pounds of acetate of lime. A more optimistic attitude was evident in the industry as the year approached a close, inasmuch as the imports had declined and it was felt that the synthetics were not as great a menace as was at first believed.

The paint and varnish industry has made steady progress during the past few years. The Bureau of the Census obtains reports every six months from more than 500 establishments. Each of the three classes showed increased output in 1924 and for first half of 1925, production for these periods being, respectively: Paste paints, 487,611,000 and 241,057,000 pounds; ready-mixed paints, 88,274,000, and 52,449,000 gallons; and varnishes, japans, and lacquers, 70,450,000 and 41,395,000 gallons.

According to figures compiled by Turpentine & Rosin Producers' Association, production of turpentine for crop year ended March 31, 1925, amounted to 26,072,000 gallons, and of rosin to 1,721,000 barrels of 500 pounds each, showing a slight decline from previous year.

The complexity of the chemical field is such that any general statement regarding price movements is subject to many outstanding ex-

ceptions. None of the various group price indexes is completely representative of the class under review. The most comprehensive index is that of the Department of Labor. This (1913 prices taken as 100) averaged 134 in 1925, an increase over pre-war much less than that for commodities in general, and a four-point increase over 1924. The price index of the essential-oil group maintained an even average during the first six months but showed a rapid increase during the second half of the year, due in large measure to an extreme advance in peppermint oil. A marked decline in the index for crude drugs took place after the close of the first quarter of the year.

Prices of numerous chemicals are still subject to pressure from European competition, favored by depreciated currency, the determination of European producers to regain former markets, and the development of synthetic substitutes of which methanol is an outstanding example. Vigorous competition in all chemical markets of the world has had its reflection in this country.

Approximately one-half of the total value of exports of chemicals and related products went to five countries, the United Kingdom taking 17 per cent, Canada 13 per cent, followed by Germany, Japan, and Cuba. Exports to Cuba fell off about 10 per cent as compared with 1924, but those to the other four countries named showed a decided gain. Mexico, Argentina, and Australia are other important customers, taking approximately \$9,000,000, \$7,000,000 and \$6,000,000 worth, respectively, in 1925; Australia, especially, buys a fairly complete range of chemical products. Latin American countries are also regular buyers although their present requirements are limited.

Value of exports of industrial chemicals in 1925 were nearly double pre-war average, and about 7 per cent greater than 1924. American manufacturers of these chemicals, particularly the heavier commodities, are now well established in foreign markets, in spite of the keen competition of European, especially British, manufacturers.

Increases over 1924 appear in shipments of most industrial chemicals, notably aluminum sulfate, bleaching powders, and caustic soda. The exports of methanol, however, were the smaller for many years. Argentina in 1925 was the leading buyer of ammonia and ammonium compounds in terms of value, although Canada took greater quantities. Canada took 88 per

Table 4

Production of Coal-Tar Chemicals

Item	(Quantities in thousands of pounds, values in thousands of dollars)			Production—quantity			Sales—quantity			Sales—value		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Intermediates	231,394	186,597	210,630	83,583	76,898	86,066	18,916	18,164	19,756	18,916	18,164	19,756
Finished products	122,950	97,730	119,624	115,298	93,636	111,731	65,898	55,933	59,802	65,898	55,933	59,802
Dyes	93,668	68,679	86,060	86,568	64,961	79,018	47,223	35,013	36,948	47,223	35,013	36,948
Color lakes	13,079	9,343	10,770	12,627	9,282	10,652	5,125	4,040	5,055	5,125	4,040	5,055
Tanning material)	9,764	12,778	14,687	10,069	12,745	13,897	5,817	8,818	8,699	5,817	8,818	8,699
Syn. phenolic resins)												

Table 5.—Price Indexes of Representative Chemicals

Monthly average	Chemicals and drugs		Sulphuric acid	All commodities wholesale
	1913	1914		
1913	100	100	100	100
1914	101	100	100	98
1919	169	100	100	206
1920	200	112	112	226
1921	136	91	91	147
1922	124	76	76	149
1923	131	73	73	154
1924	130	71	71	150
1925	134	70	70	159
1924				
January-March	131	73	73	151
April-June	127	70	70	147
July-September	129	70	70	149
October-December	134	70	70	154
1925				
January-March	135	70	70	161
April-June	133	70	70	156
July-September	134	70	70	160

cent of the total exports of aluminum sulfate; Japan 72 per cent of those of acetate of lime.

Before the war American exports of fertilizers consisted chiefly of raw phosphate rock, but during recent years sulfate of ammonia has been the largest single item and superphosphates and other prepared fertilizers have become important items. Exports of nearly all classes were greater in quantity in 1925 than in 1924.

Exports of explosives and ammunition show less increase over pre-war than most other groups, but in 1925 exports were greater than in 1924, in both quantity and value, in all items except gunpowder (other than smokeless) and explosive shells and projectiles.

A marked advance in prices, especially of rosin, characterized the naval-stores trade in 1925. Exports of rosin were about one-fifth less in quantity than in 1924, turpentine exports were stationary. England, Germany, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, and Japan were the most important customers. Shipments of rosin during the past three years preceding, but still somewhat less in quantity than before the war, while turpentine exports are considerably less than before the war.

Notwithstanding the recent large development of coal-tar products in this country, imports of certain classes are still important. The aggregate value in 1925 was 45 per cent greater than the pre-war average, and about 3 per cent greater than in 1924. More than one-half of the total imports, in value, consisted of dead or creosote oil, which is in large demand especially for wood preservation. Imports of this oil, however, were less in quantity and value in 1925 than in 1924. England was still the principal supplier, but the Netherlands furnished a much larger proportion than the year before.

The growth of the American chemical industry is indicated by the fact that imports of industrial chemicals were less in value in 1925 than in pre-war years; although considerably greater than in 1924, they were less than in 1923. Most of the industrial chemicals imported are of European origin. Exceptions are white arsenic, coming chiefly from Mexico; calcium carbide and sodium cyanide, chiefly from Canada.

Imports of fertilizer materials in 1925 were about 60 per cent greater in value than before the war.

Spanish Mercury Output Increases

Report From Government-Owned Mine at Almaden Shows Increase of 10,479 Tons Over Previous Year, and 6,506 Flasks Above Average of 1919-1924

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 28—

Government-owned mercury mines at Almaden, Spain, have just issued a statement for the fiscal year 1924-25 (July 1 to June 30), showing extraction during the period of 19,491 metric tons of mineral, yielding 35,530 flasks of mercury of 34,507 kilos each, an increase of 10,479 tons over the preceding fiscal year and of 6,506 flasks over the average production of 1919-24, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul Augustin W. Ferrin, Madrid.

The balance sheet of the mines at June, 30, 1925, showed assets of 101,361,989 pesetas, 75,833,204 pesetas of which was given as the value of mineral in sight and the rest was mostly equipment. Late in 1925 the Government made an exclusive selling agency arrangement with the Sociedad General Mercurie de Almaden, of Caballero de Gracia, Madrid, which now handles all the merchandising operations of the Almaden mine, quoting prices by cable and otherwise. The current quotation is \$69 per flask of 34.507 kilos.

At the beginning of the season 1924-25 the Government, which had sold mercury directly through the Consejo de las Minas de Almaden y Arrayanes since the termination in 1921 of the Rothschild contract, found considerable stock on hand and the price of mercury low. Mercury was accordingly held off the market, whereupon the price rose to £11 sterling per flask, at which 1,000 flasks were sold to one English concern. Subsequently the Consejo, to encourage large purchases, offered 2½ per cent commission on minimum orders of 5,000 flasks at £12 sterling per flask, and three sales were made on those terms, aggregating 15,000 flasks. The Consejo then withdrew the commission and made the price £12 net on wagon at Almadenejos, selling 20,951 flasks at that price. The total sales for the season were 40,974 flasks, of which 40,150 were for export, and receipts from sales were 16,510,406 pesetas, with additional miscellaneous income, including that from the Arrayanes lead mine, bringing the gross receipts to 16,606,412 pesetas. Costs of exploitation were 8,268,973 pesetas, and total costs of all services 8,727,233 pesetas. Amortization

amounted to 321,399 pesetas, leaving net profits of 7,557,799 pesetas. The Spanish peseta had an average exchange value of \$0.1434 in 1925.

The Almaden mines, the working of which began in 1646, consist of three veins, almost parallel at an inclination of 75 to 80 degrees. The most important is 172 meters long and 8 to 12 thick and is composed of white sand impregnated with sulfate of mercury, very hard, anciently called metal because of its great richness in quicksilver. The second vein is 208 meters long and 4 to 6 thick, of sand alternating with quartzite and pebbles. The third vein is of the same length as the second, from 3 to 5 meters thick and of similar character. The veins are reached by three shafts and are worked in 13 galleries separated from one another approximately 30 meters, the depth of the mine being 368 meters. Underground communications are maintained between the three shafts by the means of special galleries, transverse and in the same direction as the veins, the former being wider and double-tracked, the latter single-tracked.

Eastern railroads on Dec. 7 will adjust claims on shipments moving at released valuations, on basis of gross weight of package instead of net weight, which some carriers had claimed to be the proper basis for adjustment. Carriers in West and South will observe the same basis.

Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Buffalo, recently formed as a subsidiary of Hydrox Chemical Co., 225 West Huron st., Chicago, will build a new plant on River rd. to cost \$200,000 with machinery devoted to production of hydrogen peroxide by an electrolytic process.

A. W. Wahlgren, after having served the General Chemical Co. at their Calumet Plant, Hegewisch Ill., for four years as chief chemist, has been transferred to the Laurel Hills Research Laboratories of the company, located at Laurel Hill, Long Island, N. Y.

Lyons Storage Battery Co., formerly of 2525 N. Broad st., Philadelphia, are now located in their new plant at 353 Cortland st., Belleville, N. J.

Triangle Agricultural Corp., Marine Terminal, Wilmington, Del., will construct a one-story addition to its fertilizer plant, 60 by 200 ft.

FALL PRICE CLAUSE SOUGHT FOR NITRATE

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—The decline in export orders for Chilean nitrate of soda during recent months has resulted in an increase of stocks in Chile ready for shipment at the end of June, which amounted to 1,200,000 tons, as compared with 850,000 tons at the same time last year, states a cable from Commercial Attache Ralph H. Ackerman, Santiago, based upon a report of Chilean Nitrate Producers' Association. Production during June, 1926, fell to 170,000 metric tons, compared with 190,000 tons during June, 1925, while exports fell to 95,000 tons in contrast to 200,000 tons exported in June, 1925. Export shipments during the year ended June 30 aggregated 2,250,000 tons, as compared with 2,570,000 tons the previous fiscal year. Sales announced through the 26th of July have been very small.

Commenting on the recent meeting of Nitrate Producers' Association with the representatives of European and American nitrate importers, Commercial Attache Ackerman states that a reported reason for the meeting was to reach an agreement relative to a Fall clause affecting stocks of Chilean nitrate in Europe bought at higher prices than are being quoted at present. The importers, it is understood, were not only concerned with securing a rebate on the existing stocks in their respective countries, but were particularly anxious to have the protective Fall clause inserted in future contracts so as to insure themselves against any future lowering of prices on the part of the producers. European importers, the cable indicates, also discussed the advisability of having the association name prices c. i. f. port of destination, instead of f. a. s. Chilean nitrate ports as quoted at present. The meeting was understood to be unfruitful and the visitors have returned to their respective countries.

The Chilean Ministry of the Treasury has announced that the Government will make studies of the actual production costs of nitrate in order to intelligently act later, if necessary, concerning a reduction in export taxes which are equivalent to approximately 25 per cent of the selling price in Chile.

Fire in a charcoal storage warehouse of Mayburg Chemical Co., Mayburg, Pa., caused a damage of \$50,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

FERTILIZER COMBINE INQUIRY ABANDONED

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, Aug. 4.—As far as can be learned, the investigation into an alleged combine among the manufacturers of fertilizer mixtures, which was to have been undertaken by the Federal government, presumably in the interest of the farmer, has been abandoned, and nothing more is likely to be heard of it. The matter went so far as an announcement of the names of some of the corporation which were to be hailed before a special Federal Grand Jury in Baltimore and questioned as to their knowledge of the combination. But last May word was sent out that the inquiry had been postponed, presumably because the Federal agents did not have sufficient evidence, now it is understood that the probe will not be taken up again. Meanwhile manufacturers of mixtures are again engaging in price cutting, with the lead of one company promptly followed by others.

ALLEGED CHEMIST HELD

Harry F. Gilbert, forty-three, alias Dr. Henry Peyton Gilbert, chemist, New York City, arrested on suspicion in Glen Ridge, N. J., carrying burglar tools, has been held without bail for the grand jury. He described the metal window-catch release found on his person as part of a millimeter telescope stand and other articles as part of his equipment as a consulting chemist.

L. P. Bonfoey, Monroe Chemical Co., Quincy, Ill., is sailing for London August 4 to establish Monroe Chemical Co., Ltd., which will locate at E-I Holborn viaduct, 76-77. Elmer Wooley, head of production department, and Tom Wall, salesman, accompanying Mr. Bonfoey, are to remain in charge of the office, and Mr. Bonfoey is to return in September.

Arguments in a case involving the constitutionality of the flexible provisions of the tariff law have been set tentatively for Oct. 6 before United States Court of Customs Appeals and as a result a ruling of far reaching importance on the moot question is in prospect some time during the winter.

Charles Yeatman, for thirty years connected with Thomas H. White & Co., fertilizer brokers, Baltimore, has retired.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIA MADE FROM WATER GAS

A process recently has been patented for obtaining hydrogen from water gas and eliminating the carbon monoxide from the hydrogen, which is a necessary phase in the manufacture of synthetic ammonia, according to reports from Rome.

The new process was patented by Professor Cicali of Bologna, the report declares, and is physical rather than a chemical method. The process is founded on original researches in connection with the physical properties of certain gaseous mixtures which are called physically similar. From researches the new principle of physical substitution is deduced. In applying this principle to the production of pure hydrogen by Prof. Cicali's process, a specific quantity of cold nitrogen gas is introduced into the hydrogen under pressure with the result that the remaining traces of carbon monoxide are liquefied and pure hydrogen results.

The process now is being tried out industrially and it is hoped a report will soon be made public as to its practicability and economy.

The present hydrogen used in Italy for the most part is obtained by the electrolytic process in a pure form. The plants which use the Claude system, however, sometimes derive their supply of hydrogen from coke-oven gas, which contains also large amounts of methane.

Mathieson Alkali Works, N. Y., will hold examinations for the 1926 scholarship between Aug. 1 and 15. Applicants must be over twenty years of age, and preferably, should have worked for the Mathieson Co. at Saltville, Va. The scholarship provides an income of \$500, which must be applied on either the industrial chemical, mechanical or electrical engineering courses at Pratt Institute, New York.

Chemical pulp shipments from Norwegian ports during the first four months of 1925 totaled 87,753 metric tons against 81,975 tons for corresponding period in 1925.

A preparation known as "Autorgan," produced at Florsheim, Germany, is being introduced in the Australian market as a specific for killing the timber borer.

Borax Union offices have been removed from 1440 Broadway, New York, to 624 California st., San Francisco, Cal.

HERCULES MERGES WITH VIRGINIA CELLULOSE CO.

Merger of Virginia Cellulose Co. of Hopewell, Va., with Hercules Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del., has been announced by P. B. Stull, president, and Minard Hamilton, treasurer of the first-named concern. Operations of Virginia Cellulose Co. will be continued at Hopewell under the same name and under the same policy and management, it was announced. Purified linters, the base for artificial silk, explosives, celluloid and lacquers, have been manufactured by the Hopewell company for the past two and one-half years. It is believed that the business will be materially strengthened because of the affiliation with the Hercules Powder Co.

Central States Portland Cement Co., Chicago, recently organized, has plans for a new mill near La Salle, Ill., comprising a group of buildings with power house, machine shop and auxiliary structures, to cost in excess of \$1,500,000. The plant will operate the wet process, at a capacity of about 80,000 barrels per month. It is expected to give employment to about 250 operatives. John L. Senior is president.

Texas Technological College, Austin, has made application for an appropriation of about \$275,000, for the construction of a new chemical laboratory and physics building at the institution, for which plans will soon be prepared. Dr. P. W. Horn is president.

Exports of leather manufactured goods from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, were valued at \$19,228,318, compared with \$20,323,550 the previous year.

Arsenic from arsenical pyrites found in the Castro del Rap district, in Lugo province of Spain will be produced by a company formed recently with a capital of \$1,500,000 pesetas.

A recent Italian ministerial decree published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* reduced the Italian sales tax on rayon (formerly 2 per cent c. i. f. value).

Richards Chemical Co., Glenolden, Pa., has placed its advertising account with J. H. Cross Co., Philadelphia.

Maj. Chas. E. T. Lull, Chemical Warfare Service, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel.

FOREIGN CHEMISTS ARE ARRIVING IN NEW YORK

Foreign chemists, the vanguard of the largest contingent that has ever visited America, are beginning to arrive in New York, to join with chemists of this country in celebrating at Philadelphia during the week of Sept. 6 the Golden Jubilee of the American Chemical Society.

Among those already here is Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, principal of Scottish University of St. Andrews and head of its Department of Chemistry. One member of the German delegation, Eleanor Michaelis, professor of Biological Chemistry, University of Berlin, is in New York, as well as Ernst Cohen, professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Utrecht.

Among the French chemists to come are Camille Matignon, and Gabriel Bertrand. Dr. Matignon is editor-in-chief of "*Chimie et Industrie*," heads a research laboratory in the College de France, and was recently elected to the French Academy of Science. Dr. Bertrand is professor of Biological Chemistry at the Sorbonne, and is chief of the service of biological chemistry of the Pasteur Institute.

"New Tendencies in Marketing" will be the keynote of the forthcoming annual meeting of Association of National Advertisers. The meeting place has not been finally determined but consideration is being given to several places in the East. The dates are November 8, 9 and 10. William A. Hart, director of advertising of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., is chairman of the program committee.

Adamston Flat Glass Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., recently organized, has work in progress on a new local plant for the production of sheet glass specialties. It is expected to have the works ready during the summer, giving employment to about 200 persons. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, and is headed by H. B. Curtin and John A. McNicol.

H. G. Mitchell, formerly on the research staff of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., is now research engineer for Speer Carbon Co., St. Marys, Pa.

Southern Cotton Oil Co., Birmingham, Ala., have purchased mill of Birmingham Oil Mill Co., and will make improvements.

BENZOL HEALTH HAZARDS REPORT

Final report of the committee of the chemical and rubber sections of the National Safety Council on benzol has been issued. The committee was made up of representatives of Manufacturing Chemists' Association, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Bureau of Mines, Public Health Service, and others. The report contains 128 pages, and discusses the various uses for benzol and the ways in which poisoning occurs.

In regard to the use of benzol in enclosed systems, such as manufacture of benzol from coal tar, blending of motor fuels and, in the chemical industries, the report says: "Chronic poisoning is unlikely to occur and the chief hazard arises from acute poisoning due to carelessness in the cleaning of tanks, breaks in the apparatus, and similar accidents. The chief measures of protection which should be enforced in industries of this type are:

Regular and systematic inspection of apparatus to insure against breaks or accidental leakage; greatest possible care in freeing tanks from all traces of benzol before they are entered for cleansing or repairing; protection of workers entering enclosed spaces liable to contain benzol fumes by the use of positive pressure air helmets or hose masks.

In regard to the use of benzol as a solvent, in the rubber industry, in artificial leather manufacture, in sanitary can manufacture, in dry cleaning and in paints and varnishes there is relatively little danger of acute benzol poisoning, but very great danger of chronic poisoning, arising from prolonged or repeated exposure to fumes. There are two general types of precautions which should be taken, which are in general to decrease degree of exposure and to detect and control incipient poisoning in its earliest stages.

During the last four years the United States manufactured approximately \$100,000,000 worth of primary batteries, about 7% of which were exported. The value of the exported batteries totaled \$6,871,713.

Richard C. Hay, at one time director of sales for National Aniline & Chemical Co., is now associated with Rice & Hutchins, shoe manufacturers, Boston, as general sales manager.

B. G. Potdar, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., has gone to Bombay, India, where he will have charge of the Pioneer Alkali Works, Ltd.

[The Industry's Finances]

DU PONT EARNS \$14.51 IN FIRST HALF YEAR

Compares With \$6.70 For First Half of 1925—Ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities of Eight—Large Income Tax Refund Received

Semi-annual statement of E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., shows earnings, after deducting debenture stock dividends and fixed charges, of \$19,315,384 applicable to the common stock. This is \$14.51 a share, compared with \$6.70 for the corresponding six months of last year.

A letter accompanying the statement discloses a Federal tax refund to the company of \$5,100,000 plus interest of approximately \$2,000,000, paid as a result of a review of the company's income tax payments over a ten year period. The complexity of the revenue laws had raised many questions concerning the tax levies during those years, but the review has resulted in definitely fixing the company's tax liability and it showed an overpayment of approximately 10% of the total of about fifty million dollars of taxes paid during that time.

As of June 30th the current assets of the company amounted to \$56,511,897, including cash and marketable securities of \$18,375,388. Current liabilities amounted to \$7,022,225, being only 12½% of current assets, or a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 8 to 1.

Atlas Powder Co. reports for the 6 months ended June 30, 1926, net income of \$1,113,907 after all charges, including depreciation, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$3.23 a share on the common stock as compared with \$3.04 a share on the common in the similar period of 1925. As of June 30, cash

balance stood at \$1,790,581 with no bank loans. Current assets are 9.44 times current liabilities. Purchase money notes were reduced \$50,000 during the period.

At the meeting of I. G. Farbenindustries, A-G., (German Dye Cartel), held recently, the Koeln-Rottwell, A-G., fusion was approved. At the same time, the co-operation program of Dynamit, A-G., (Alfred Nobel & Co.) and Rheinisch Westfaelische Sprengstoff Co., was approved at the meeting. An increase in capitalization, the amount of which has not been disclosed, is likely to be necessitated by the transaction, the combine of the three firms taking in the entire Vistra Co., the Vistra Textilgesellschaft, m. b. H.

Fleischmann Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1926, net income of \$4,606,587 after charges, including Federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$1.02 a share on the 4,500,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with \$3,249,190 or 72c a share on the same share basis in the corresponding quarter a year ago. For the six months ended June 30, net income amounted to \$8,737,966 or \$1.93 a share on the common stock against \$6,088,162 or \$1.34 a share in the similar period of 1925.

Hercules Powder Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1926, net income of \$804,435 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends to \$4.32 a share on the 143,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This compared with \$857,442 or \$4.71 a share on the common in the June, 1925 quarter. For the six months ended June 30, net income amounted to \$1,471,843 or \$7.69 a share on the common stock, as compared with \$1,461,666 or \$7.66 a share in the similar period of 1925.

Air Reduction Co. reports earnings for the second quarter of 1926 of \$694,384 after all expenses and reserves, except Federal taxes, as compared with \$630,618 in the preceding quarter, and \$577,381 in the second quarter of 1925.

TEXAS-GULF EARNINGS

Texas-Gulf Sulphur Co. reports earnings of \$1,859,918, equivalent to \$2.93 per share earned on 635,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, for the second quarter. In the same period last year earnings were \$1,282,284, or \$2.02 per share. For the first six months of this year the earnings were \$3,790,542, or \$5.97 per share, compared with \$2,695,377, or \$4.24 a share. During the quarter, the report says, the company increased its reserves, including those for depreciation and Federal taxes, by \$497,312, making the total \$6,903,363 as of June 30, last.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. has called a special stockholders' meeting for Sept. 9 to consider the proposal of splitting the present stock into four shares for one as reported in last week's issue. Harvey S. Mudd has been elected a director of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, Seeley W. Mudd.

British Celanese Ltd., profits for last year were larger than for the previous fiscal period, but net earnings after all charges were somewhat lower. Net profits after charges for the fiscal year ended March 1, 1926, amounted to £138,994, against £193,494 in the previous year, a decline of £54,500. Profits from operations for the year amounted to £446,167, which represents an increase of 10 per cent over the previous fiscal year. In the company's annual statement being submitted to stockholders, the directors attribute the decline in net profits to the British excise duty, which, the directors state, the company was unable to pass on to customers.

British Dyestuffs Corp. has declared a dividend of 2½% on ordinary capital for the year ended March 31. This is the first dividend to be declared on the reorganized capital since the reconstruction scheme brought forward last November. Under the scheme, which involved the termination of Government control and a drastic writing down of the assets, the previous capital of £9,197,112 in preference, preferred, and deferred shares was replaced by £4,775,580 in ordinary shares.

Botany Consolidated Mills has deferred action on the quarterly dividend of one dollar a share on the Class "A" stock, due at this time.

[Foreign Exchange]

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling) ..	4.866	4.860
France (franc) .....	.193	.024
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.025
Belgium (franc) .....	.198	.25
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100..	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone) .....	.268	.265
Germany (mark) .....	.238	.238
Holland (florin) .....	.402	.402
Poland (zloty) .....	.193	.110
Norway (krone) .....	.258	.219
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.154
Sweden (krone) .....	.268	.268
Switzerland (franc) .....	.193	.193
Argentina (peso) .....	.414	.406
Brazil (milreis) .....	.324	.154
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.472
India (rupee) .....	.485	.363
China (Silver dollar Hongkong) ..	.789	.543
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.146	.745
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.706

INTERNATIONAL SALT

International Salt Co. reports for quarter ended June 30, 1926, net earnings of \$112,852, after expenses and charges, but before Federal taxes equal to \$1.85 a share on the 60,771 capital shares (\$100 par) outstanding. This compares with \$198,674, or \$3.26 a share in the June, 1925, quarter. Net income for the first half of 1926 was \$148,620, or \$2.44 a share, compared with \$249,048, or \$4.09 a share in the corresponding period of 1925.

Borne Scrymser Co. has called a special stockholders' meeting for August 18 to act on the proposal to change the par value of capital stock to \$25 a share from \$100, so that the present authorized and issued capital will consist of 40,000 shares of \$25 par, instead of 10,000 shares of \$100 par. If the plan is approved, the stockholders will receive four new shares of \$25 for each share of \$100 par held, with cash adjustment for fractions of shares not exchangeable into full shares of new stock.

Columbian Carbon Co. and subsidiaries for quarter ended June 30, 1926, report net income of \$688,878 after taxes, depreciation and depletion, equivalent to \$1.72 a share earned on 402,131 shares of no par stock. This compares with \$694,882 or \$1.72 a share in preceding quarter and \$524,935 or \$1.30 a share in second quarter of 1925. Net income for first half of 1926 totaled \$1,383,760, equal to \$3.44 a share, against \$1,085,353 or \$2.69 a share in first half of previous year.

Congoleum-Nairn Co. reports net income of \$1,436,186 after charges and Federal taxes for six months ended June 30, 1926. After allowing for dividends on first preferred stock, the balance is equivalent to 84 cents a share on the outstanding 1,641,026 shares of no-par value common stock outstanding. In the first half of 1925 the company reported net income of \$2,776,677, which, after preferred dividends, was equivalent to \$1.66 a share on the common stock.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 16. Three months ago a dividend of 1% was declared on the common, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

[Stocks & Bonds]

	1925		1926		Current		Ann. Div.
	High	Low	High	Low	Bid	Asked	
*Air Reduction	115	86½	119¼	107½	119¼	120	5
*Allied Chem	115½	80	140	106	134	134½	4
*Allied Chem pfd	112½	111	121½	118¾	122	...	7
*Am Ag Chem	29½	13½	34½	17½	18	18½	2
*Am Ag Chem pfd	82½	36½	96½	60½	59	61	...
Am Can	...	...	58	38½	60¾	60½	...
Am Can pfd	121½	115	125½	121	125¾	126½	...
*Am. Cyan. "A"	...	...	46	36½	41	46	...
*Am. Cyan. "B"	...	...	47	35½	39	43	...
*Am Linseed	59½	20	52½	28½	31	32½	...
*Am Linseed pfd	89	53	87	75	77	79	...
*Am Metals	57½	45½	56½	47	52	52½	4
*Am Metals pfd	118	110	119	115	117	118	7
Am. Rayon Prod.	51½	26½	35½	29½	...	...	...
Amer Smelting	114½	90½	144½	112½	132½	133	7
*Am Smelting pfd	115½	105½	117½	112½	119½	120½	...
*Am Zinc	12½	7½	12½	7½	7½	8	...
*Am Zinc pfd	44½	24½	48½	26½	35½	36	...
Anglo Chil. Nitrate	101	97½	100½	95½	...	...	...
*Archer-Dan-Mid	46	26	44½	36	38½	40	...
*Archer-Dan-Mid pfd	105	90½	105	100	101½	105	...
*Armour Del pf	100	90½	97½	93	93½	94	...
*Atlas Powder	65	45	59	54	57	59	4
*Atlas Powder pfd	94	90½	97½	96	95	98	...
Brooklyn Un Gas	100½	73½	78½	68	91½	91½	4
By-Products Co.	...	...	...	...	60	...	...
By-Products Co. pfd	...	...	...	...	109	111½	...
*Calla L & Z	4½	1½	2½	1½	1½	1½	...
Canad. Ind.	20½	14	20	16½	16½	...	...
Canad. Salt	154½	140	145	131	105	115	...
Casein Co	...	...	...	...	125	132	...
Celluloid Corp	50½	18½	26	15	19	21	...
Celluloid Corp pfd	97	65	68	55	68	70	...
*Certainteed Prod	58½	40½	49½	37½	45	46	...
Charcoal Iron	35½	12½	33½	24	16	20	...
Chesebro. Mfg. Co.	74½	48½	72½	65	67	69	...
Clark Co. Fred	5	2½	5	2½	2½	4	...
Cleve Cliff Iron	75	56	75	69½	70	75	...
*Columb Carbon	62½	40½	69½	55½	60½	61½	...
*Com Sol B	189	80½	144½	118½	164½	167	...
*Cont Can	93½	60	92½	70	82½	82½	5
*Cont. Can. pfd	118	114	118½	117½	...	...	...
*Corn Prod	42½	32½	43½	35½	44	44½	...
*Corn Prod pf	127	118½	129½	122½	127	128½	7
*Davison Chem	40½	27½	46½	27½	35½	35½	7
*Davison Chem. pf	...	...	...	...	43½	43½	...
*Devoe & Rayn. A	90½	52	103	33½	38½	39½	...
*Devoe & Rayn. B	...	...	101½	40	...	...	...
*Du Pont deb	104½	90	104½	101	105	105½	10
*Du Pont de Nem	271½	113½	238½	193½	275	278	10
*Eastman Kodak	118	104½	112½	106½	112	113	...
*Freepont Texas	24½	8	30½	19½	30½	30½	...
*Gen Asphalt	70	42½	73	50	67½	68	...
*Gen Asphalt pfd	109	86½	118½	94½	108	112	...
*Glidden	26½	12½	25½	18	17½	17½	...
*Gold Dust	51	37	56½	41½	50½	51	...
Grasselli	133½	125	145	120	125	130	8
Grasselli pf	108	101½	103½	102	101	103	6
Hercules Powd.	140	105	152	140½	142	148	6
Hercules Powd pf	113½	104½	114½	110	112	114	7
*Household Prod	47½	34½	49½	40	43½	44	...
Industrial Rayon	26½	17	19½	10½	...	...	...
*Intl. Agri	24½	7½	26½	15½	13	13½	...
*Intl. Agr. pfd	85	40	35	83½	81½	82	...
*Int Nickel	48½	24½	46½	32½	37½	38	2
*Intl. Salt	87½	67	84½	80	76	80½	6
Mac And. & Forbes	...	...	46½	40	40½	41½	...
*Mathieson Alk	107½	51	106½	69½	79½	80	4
*Mathieson Alk pf	100	97	100	100	...	...	...
Merck & Co.	...	...	...	...	51	54	...
Merrimac	...	...	...	...	75	80	...
*Natl Dist	43½	29½	34	18	16½	17	...
*Natl Dist pf	81	52½	73½	57	39	40	...
*Natl Lead	174	138½	174½	138	157	159	...
*Natl Lead pfd	118½	114½	117½	116	118½	119	...
N J Zinc	214½	181	214½	180	203	206	...
Nlag. A. pf	...	...	...	...	80	85	...
*Owens Bottle	60½	42½	68½	53½	73	74	3
Penn Salt	...	...	...	...	71	...	...
*Peoples Gas Chi	130	117	122½	112	122	123	3
Proc. & Gam.	140	109	163	142½	157	...	...
Shawinigan	175	130½	191	167½	170	...	...
*Sherwin-Williams	43½	42½	108	107	106	...	...
*St. Jos Lead	52½	36½	48½	37½	41½	42	2
Silica Gel	35	11½	21	11½	20	...	...
Swan & Finch	27	12	21	18	19½	21	...
Swan & Finch pf	16	16	...	...	20	30	...
*Swift & Co.	120	109	116	110	114½	...	...
Tenn C & C	15½	7½	16	10½	11½	12	1
Texas Gulf & S	121½	97½	142	119½	165	165½	10
*Union Carbide	87	85	86½	73	84½	85	...
*United Dye pfd	67	60	58	58	...	...	...
Un Gas Imp	120½	79½	144½	84½	128	132½	...
U. S. Gypsum	202	115	158	125	154	155½	8
U S Ind Al	97½	72½	75½	45½	54½	55½	...
*U S Ind Al pfd	115	102	104½	92½	101	102½	...
*Va Car 6% w i	...	...	69	52½	45	46	...
*Va Car	...	...	25½	15½	14½	14½	...
Will & Baumer	...	...	...	...	16½	...	...

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

[Industrial Chemicals]

TIN SALTS HIGHER FOR AUGUST DELIVERIES

Imported White Ammonium Chloride Higher—Copperas Advanced—Paraldehyde and Acetaldehyde Lower—Cellulose Acetate Shaded—Copper Sulfate Remains Firm and Unchanged—Glycerin Easier—Alcohol Firmer—Fusel Oil Up—Calcium Chloride Demand Heavy

Advanced
Copperas, Sugar, \$5.00 ton.
Fusel Oil, 5c gal.
Tin Salts, 3/4c to 1 1/2c lb.

Declined
Cellulose Acetate, 5c lb.
Paraldehyde, 2c lb.
Acetaldehyde, 6c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial c-l lb.	\$1.11 1/2	\$1.11 1/2	\$1.11 1/2	\$1.10	\$1.19 1/2	\$0.07
Sulfuric Acid, Tanks 66° .. ton	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	55.00	20.00
Amm. Sulfate c-l NY .. 100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.45	2.75	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, c-l .. 100lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate c-l NY .. 100lbs.	4.90	4.85	4.85	4.30	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic c-l imp. lb.	.07%	.07%	.07%	.07%	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. c-l .. 100lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. c-l 100lbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate .. lb.	.08%	.08%	.08%	.08%	4.65	.06%
Sodium Permanganate .. lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10 1/2	1.25	.18
Average	3.027	3.022	3.017	2.891	10.79	2.99

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 536-548

A sharp advance in sugar copperas by low priced sellers, bringing the market up \$5.00 ton in all directions, featured the industrial chemical market during the past week. Crystals have been scarce and firm in price for some time past but supplies of sugar have been large and producers were naming low prices in order to dispose of these stocks. The low prices evidently failed to bring any great increase in demand and, since costs prevented selling usual quantities at the low figures, prices have been advanced. Schedule of prices for August deliveries of tin salts is higher following the higher market for the metal. Copper sulfate remains strong at last week's advance due to continued heavy demand and higher prices for the metal. Glycerin continues to ease off due to heavy imports and decreased consuming interest.

Alcohol is somewhat firmer, particularly outside New York territory, and makers are reported to be closing considerable Fall business at schedule prices. Approximately one half of the anti-freeze business is reported to have been closed. Methanol and methyl acetone are firm at recent advances. Fusel oil is firm at slightly higher prices. Barium salts are moving in a routine manner at firm unchanged prices. Sal soda is sharply competitive and schedule prices are somewhat lower in several directions. Competition in Glauber's salts is also sharp, although no declines are reported. Calcium chloride is in very heavy demand and some large manufacturers report

that this is the busiest season ever experienced.

The average of prices for July showed no decline from the average of June, indicating the firmness of the situation in the Summer season which is usually dull. Imported products on the whole present a firm front, and very few distressed lots of any product are available. Domestic makers are maintaining their schedules on the great majority of products without difficulty.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, has begun construction of the first unit of its new plant in vicinity of Wurtland, W. Va., where a large tract of land was acquired several weeks ago. The structure is reported to cost over \$500,000, with equipment. Four additional units will be erected at a later date.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., is transferring a portion of its present synthetic ammonia plant at Niagara

Falls to the Great Northern Electric Chemical Co.'s plant at Pittsburg, Cal., in order to increase the production facilities.

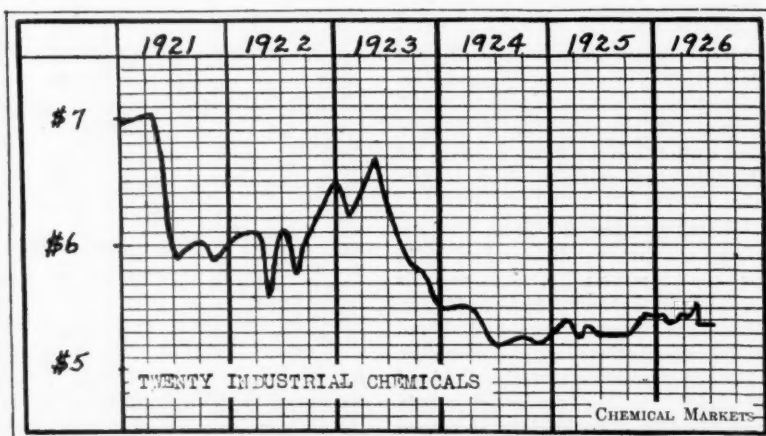
CUBAN MOLASSES DUTY

A customs controversy involving the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty has just been decided in favor of the Government by United States Customs Court at New York. This decision overrules a protest of Jefferson Distilling & Denaturing Co., of New Orleans. Judge Waite of the Customs Court finds that the rate of duty on molasses imported by this concern must stand.

The reports of the collector and appraiser in evidence disclose that it was physically impossible to obtain separate samples as the merchandise was intermingled in one tank, and that therefore under the provisions of section 507 of the act of 1922, providing that where goods are so commingled that the quantity or value of each class cannot be readily ascertained, the whole shall be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part thereof, the assessment in this case was not warranted by law.

Ethyl methyl ketone manufacture from secondary butyl alcohol is reported to be contemplated by one or more chemical manufacturers. As ethyl methyl ketone has previously been a by-product in the manufacture of acetone from acetate of lime, and as acetone is now almost entirely made from fermentation of corn in production of butyl alcohol, supplies of ethyl methyl ketone have been very scant for some time past.

Sicilian sulphur producers and the Societa Generale Elettrica della Sicilia have reached an agreement whereby the sulphur mines of the island will be electrified.



FEDERAL MATCH CORP. CASE IS REOPENED

Federal Match Corp. reopened its complaint against Great Northern Railway and other lines in the Northwestern district last week to compel the railroads to absorb the switching charges into and out of its transit mill at Spokane, Wash.

Testimony in the case was prepared for Federal Match Corp. by their traffic manager, E. C. Delgado, and Geo P. Wilson, attorney for the corporation.

The hearing was heard in the Chamber of Commerce rooms before Attorney Examiner Cheshildine and Examiner Baron of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Under the present rulings the railroads absorb the switching charges wherever their lines run in competition with other railroads, but do not absorb the switching charges where there is no competing line. This the complainant claims, is unjust, unreasonable and in violation of section one of the act to regulate commerce; is unjustly discriminatory in violation of section two of said act; and is unduly preferential and unduly prejudicial in violation of section three. The complainant therefore claims that the defendant carriers be required to cease and desist from the aforesaid violation of the act and to absorb all switching charges at said transit mill.

They also claim that the carriers should pay to the complainants the sum of \$25,000, more or less by way of reparations resulting from such violations. Federal Match Corp. is also endeavoring to have the time now allowed for the transit privilege, namely one year, to be extended to at least eighteen months, as one year does not give them time enough to cut the lumber into match blocks and reship them to their destinations.

Marketing of potash from the Blodelsheim concession in Alsace will in all probability be distinct from that effected by Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace. The directorate of the Compagnie des Potasses d'Alsace, operators of the Blodelsheim concession, includes on its board a representative of Kuhlmann Co., and Emil Lambert, a partner in the fertilizer company bearing the same name and in which Kuhlmann is also interested. It appears that Kuhlmann Co. is promoting the new company to strengthen its position in the French fertilizer industry, according to Acting Commercial Attache R. C. Miller, Paris.

TO CHANGE ALCOHOL DENATURING FORMULA

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4—Reports have been current in the trade, it is understood, that the prohibition unit of the Treasury Department proposes to change the denaturing formula for completely denatured alcohol No. 5.

Officials of the Treasury Department are not disposed to discuss the matter at this time, but they admit that they have been considering a change which will not be made in a hurry, however, nor without allowing hearings to the trade. Indications are that they want to add more wood alcohol to the formula in order to strengthen it. No dates have been set for hearings on this subject and officials of the Department are anxious to have the trade know that they will not act precipitously in this matter.

EASTERN ALCOHOL CORP. STARTS PRODUCTION

Eastern Alcohol Corp., owned jointly by the Du Pont Company and Kentucky Alcohol Corp., subsidiary of the National Distillers, has begun the manufacture of industrial alcohol at its new plant at Deepwater Point, N. J.

The plant has a capacity of ten million gallons of alcohol and will produce substantial quantities to be marketed through Kentucky Alcohol Corp., and, in addition, it will supply the needs of the Du Pont Company and its affiliated companies, which, as a whole, is the largest user of industrial alcohol in the world. This is the first complete unit of its kind to be put in operation since the World War.

Manganese ore containing 35 per cent or more of manganese shipped from U. S. mines in 1925, increased over 1924. Shipments in 1925 by 42 producers amounted to 98,324 gross tons, against 56,515 gross tons by 39 in 1924, an increase of 74 per cent. This increase was due to the shipments from Montana. This state produced considerably more high-grade manganese ore than all the other states combined, the Butte District having furnished 47,507 tons of rhodochrosite.

Reports received from 92 chemical plants, by Department of Labor, gave their employment in May at 23,833, increasing by 0.5 per cent, in June to 23,960. Payrolls in these plants increased 1.2 per cent from \$623,894 in May to \$631,265 in June.

Aero Brand



Yellow
Prussiate
of Soda

Yellow
Prussiate
of Potash

A new method of production ensures the highest purity, in small crystals as well as large.

Raw materials, all of our own manufacture, and large production capacity, guarantee a dependable source of supply, at favorable prices.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
511 Fifth Ave. New York City

[Crudes & Intermediates]

INTERMEDIATE DEMAND CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Smaller Makers of Dyes Are Turning to High Priced Specialties as Makers of Both Intermediates and Dyes Increase Business on Common Colors—Demand is Developing for Rarer Intermediates as Consequence—Laurent's Acid Lower—Benzene and Other Light Oil Distillates Are Easy But Without General Price Change

Advanced Aniline Salt, 1c lb.	Trend of the Market		Declined		War Peak	Pre- War
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year		
Benzene, pure tanks wks. gal.	.25	.25	.25	.25	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake lb.	.04½	.05	.05½	.05	.16	.03
Phenol Spot lb.	.18	.18	.22	.24	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks, wks. gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26	—	—
Aniline Oil 1c-l lb.	.15	.15	.15	.16	1.40	.10½
Alpha-naphthylamine lb.	.35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	—
Benzaldehyde lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	—	—
Betanaphthol bbls lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline c-l lb.	.30	.30	.30	.32	1.30	—
Paranitroaniline bbls lb.	.45	.45	.45	.58½	1.58	.18
Average . . . . .	.302	.306	.306	.315		

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 536-548

Conditions surrounding the markets for light oil distillates are without change. Benzene is in heavy production and supplies are easy due to lessened activity during the Summer months on the part of motor fuel blenders. Toluene, solvent naphtha and xylene supplies are likewise easy. Prices on the entire group, however, are without change from leading factors, although some shading is reported in some directions. Pyridine remains available at last week's reduction. Demand is at a standstill. Factors indicate that the continuance of the coal strike in England makes a firmer market appear likely in the near future. Naphthalene supplies are freely offered at low prices due to the passing of the season. Cresylic acid is quiet and prices are without change. This market has been quoted below the English market for some time past and is also very likely to be affected by the coal strike in England. Factors indicate that prices are low at present.

Intermediate manufacturers continue to report a decreasing demand for the general run of intermediates due to an increasing business in dyes being experienced by makers of both products. The smaller dye makers are being driven away from the manufacture of the dyes that move in large tonnages and are turning to the high priced specialties. This is resulting in many inquiries for the rarer intermediates being received by intermediates makers. Products that have not been sold in many years, such as J

acid and S acid are now moving in a moderate way. Lower prices have been named on two of these rare intermediates, namely chromotropic acid and Laurent's acid.

Intermediate makers on the whole are in accord on prices, although belief on the part of some makers that business has been taken away from them at a lower price where business has actually decreased, has resulted in prices breaking. Consumers generally are taking advantage of the situation and are constantly shopping to obtain the lowest possible price.

Alizarin and derivatives totaling 454 lbs., valued at \$1,213, were imported into the United States during May, along with 553,492 lbs. of colors, dyes and stains, valued at \$608,600. During May also 49,298 lbs. of coal-tar acids, valued at \$11,859 were imported, and "other intermediate products" amounted to 54,125 lbs., valued at \$49,845.

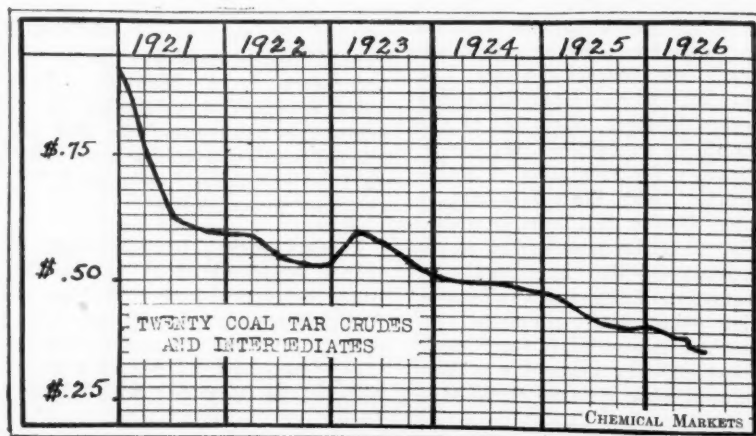
JUNE COKE OUTPUT

By-product coke production in June declined 112,000 net tons compared with May. This may be attributed to the shorter month. However, the average daily output rose to 120,321 tons, a level exceeded only four times in the history of the by-product coke industry. The total production for June amounted to 3,610,000 tons. Plants operated at 88% of their capacity. Bee-hive coke production continued to decline during June, the estimated total being put at 811,000 tons, a decrease of 8% compared to the May total. By-product plants contributed 82% of the total coke output and the remaining 18% was produced by bee-hive plants.

Estimated production of Connellsville coke in week ended July 24 was 112,950 tons, a decrease of 13,800 tons from the previous week.

Crown Chemical Co. is now making para-nitroaniline at the former potassium chlorate plant of Monmouth Chemical Corp., at Keyport, N. J., having transferred operations from the plant that was rented at Bound Brook, N. J., where para-nitroaniline has been made since 1924. The Monmouth plant at Keyport has been completely reconstructed and new machinery has been installed to manufacture intermediates. E. H. Bart, specialist in para-nitroaniline production for over eight years, is in charge of production, and Monmouth Chemical Corp., New York, is in charge of sales.

Aniline dye imports into Estonia amounted to 210,000 pounds in 1924, a decrease of nearly 33 per cent from the 1923 total of 320,000. Germany's share of this trade fell off proportionately but continued to make up the bulk of the total importation. United States did not figure in the trade of either year.



NEW GERMAN ALIZARINE

A new alizarine dye for woolen goods designated "Alizarine Astrol Violet B patented" has been developed by the Bayer plant of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, reports Consul H. C. Claiborne, at Frankfort, to the Commerce Department. The new dye is used chiefly for woolens and carpet yarns and also for decorative and furniture materials. It is generally applied with an acid bath; after-treatment can also be applied with chromium salts without dulling the shades of the material.

Delaware Rayon Co., Wilmington, Del., care of J. P. Wright, treasurer of the Continental Fibre Co., Newark, Del., recently organized by Mr. Wright and associates, plans the installation of a complete chemical division in its proposed local mill for the production of rayon products. The company has acquired the former shell-loading plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., on the Delaware River, and will remodel and convert a portion of the property for the new mill. The entire project is expected to cost in excess of \$450,000. H.L. Bonham, secretary of the Continental Fibre Co., Newark, Del., will be an official of the new company.

Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, is reported in the daily press to be negotiating with the I. G. Farbenindustrie in connection with the German company's process for distillation of a motor fuel from coal. It is definitely known that an effort has been made to sell some of these patents to the Standard Oil Co., although officials of the company have refused to give any information.

Franklin Rayon Dyeing Co. affiliated with the Franklin Process Co. of Providence and Philadelphia, was incorporated on July 21 under the laws of the State of Rhode Island with the following officers: E. S. Graves, president; H. D. Evans, vice-president; W. A. Travers, treasurer; L. T. Brown, general manager; A. N. Dana, secretary.

General Dyestuff Corp. are offering two new colors produced, respectively by Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co. and by the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, known as Alizarine Sky Blue G and Indanthrene Scarlet R Paste fine.

CANADA IMPORTS LESS COAL-TAR DYESTUFFS

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Aug. 3—Imports into Canada of aniline and coal-tar dyes during April were as follows: From Britain, 6,270 lbs., value \$4,442; United States, 85,158 lbs., value \$62,542; France, 6,246 lbs., value \$3,590; Germany, 65,703 lbs., value, \$65,225; Switzerland, 34,442 lbs., value \$21,130; total, 197,819 lbs., value \$156,929; as compared with imports for April 1925 as follows: From Britain, 12,475 lbs., value \$6,069; United States, 80,985 lbs., value \$44,711; France, 3,054 lbs., value \$2,406; Germany, 52,648 lbs., value \$34,322; Netherlands, 1,550 lbs., value \$1,819; Sweden, 1,080 lbs., value \$11,312; Switzerland, 25,464 lbs., value \$19,534; total, 177,256 lbs., value \$110,173.

Fertilizer mixing plant of American Agricultural Chemical Co. located at Regla across the bay from Havana, Cuba, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

NEW ENGLAND IMPROVES

Boston, Mass., July 21—In connection with the pledges to support the Cotton-Textile Institute that are being signed by textile leaders throughout the country, and in New England in particular, which resulted in the creation and election of officers at a meeting yesterday, it is interesting to note that the textile industry throughout New England manifests greater signs of activity than for the past two years.

Chemical and dyestuff houses report an improvement in demand for their products and are anticipating a period of active business. As a rule, only a light demand for tanners materials is yet reported.

Noil Chemical & Color Works are offering a new direct color, called Noil Direct Brown G and GG. The G type is identical with the prewar Benzo Brown G. The GG brand is somewhat yellower in shade. These products are recommended for dyeing raw stock, yarn or piece goods because, the announcement states, they are level dyeing and possess fairly good fastness to acids and alkalis.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N. J., manufacturer of mechanical rubber products, has plans for the immediate erection of a new two-story addition on Willett st., estimated to cost \$45,000.

GERMAN DYE EXPORTS DECLINE DURING 1925

Germany's exportation of aniline and sulfur dyes, including a few unclassified colors in 1925, was appreciably lower than for 1924.

Below are listed the leading importers of this group of dyestuffs and a comparison of their respective imports of the past two years:

Country	1925 (unit—100 kilos) (100 kilos—220 lbs.)	1924
India	22,516	19,617
Czechoslovakia	19,840	26,709
Russia	17,703	14,143
China	12,482	68,660
Netherlands	5,328	5,024
Japan	7,338	15,375
United States	6,817	2,422
Italy	5,868	4,987
Great Britain	5,819	3,697
Dutch East Indies	5,779	1,956
Austria	5,345	8,023
Switzerland	6,141	7,293
Other countries	48,670	42,385
Total	173,645	230,289

CORN PRODUCTS UP

Corn sirup, corn oil and starch manufacturers reported products for 1925 valued at \$132,873,000. These products comprised 1,144,858 pounds of corn sirup and admixtures, valued at \$41,275,000; 580,370,000 pounds of corn sugar, valued at \$19,505,000; 101,641,000 pounds of corn oil, valued at \$14,093,000; 873,540,000 pounds of starch, chiefly corn starch, valued at \$34,900,000; 33,300 tons of corn-oil cake and meal, valued at \$1,317,000; 522,000 tons of stock feed, valued at \$17,934,000, and other products, valued at \$3,849,000.

Corn production of 2,660,780,000 bushels, 8.3 per cent less than last year, is indicated by July 1 condition of 77.9 per cent normal. Average production of the five years 1921-1925 is 2,848,294,000 bushels. This condition is the lowest for July on record except the 72.0 per cent reported in 1924.

British Celanese, Ltd., will postpone reorganization of its capital structure until the firm's earning capacity has been ascertained, according to Guy Dawney, chairman of the board.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H., announce that the mills of the company will be completely shut down from Aug. 20 to Sept. 7.

R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, has sold the property at 78 Front St. to American Bureau of Shipping. The firm will not move until March, 1927.

[Oils and Fats]

CHINAWOOD OIL SHOWS STRENGTH IN ALL POSITIONS

Further Advances Noted in All Quarters—Olive Oil Also Up on Higher Replacement Costs—Coconut Ceylon and Manila Fractionally Lower—Cottonseed Quiet and Unchanged—Linseed Quiet But Maintains Position—Greases Lower

Advanced
Chinawood Oil, all pos. 1c lb.
Linseed Oil, 0.1c lb.
Olive Oil, ship. 5c gal.
Rapeseed Oil, Jap., 2c gal.

Declined
Cocoanut Oil, Manila, 3/4c lb.
Coconut Oil, Ceylon, 1/4c lb.
Corn Oil, crude, 1/4c lb.
Greases, 3/4c lb.
Palm Kernel Oil, 1/4c lb.
Soya Bean Oil, 1/4c lb.
Stearine Oleo, 1c lb.
Lard Oil, edible 3/4c lb.

Trend of the Market						
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil NY .....	.60	.60	.60	.62	1.26	.26 1/2
Degras American, bbl. ....	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.23	.03 1/2
Lard No. 1 .....	.85 1/4	.85 1/4	.85 1/4	.85 1/4	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crude tanks .....	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.55	1.20	.33
Neatfoot 20° ct	1.31 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.22 1/2	8.45	.95
Red Oil distilled .....	.10	.10	.10	.12	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T. P. ....	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.38	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks .....	.09 1/4	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.10 1/4	.30	.14
Cottonseed crude tanks .....	.12 1/2	.14	.14	.16 1/2	.25	.08
Linseed Crude c-l bbls .....	.92	.90	.85 1/2	.98	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined .....	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.15	.30	.08
Soya Bean bbls .....	.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.13	.19 1/4	.07
Average	4.71	4.70	4.70	4.84	5.92	1.56

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 550

Further advances in all positions of chinawood oil was the high spot of the oil market last week. Quotations in all quarters for all positions were about 1c lb higher than the previous week's quotations. Shipment prices are on such a high plane as to make them prohibitive to dealers on this market. With this condition curtailing replacements and the spot and nearby stocks none too plentiful, the market shows a very strong aspect. Consuming interest has increased with the advance and this has also been a factor in the rise.

Aside from this the market might well be characterized as easier, although it is not weak. Lower prices are noted on castor oil, coconut Ceylon and Manila, crude corn oil, greases, edible lard and stearine oleo. Linseed oil is maintaining its position at its recent advance, though crushers state that the demand has slackened.

Olive oil denatured was quoted higher for shipment last week in some quarters. Stocks at the seaboard on the other side are said to be small and spot stocks are none too plentiful. Foots for shipment are also up a fraction. Cottonseed oil is quiet, both on spot and futures. This is a seasonal condition and factors here do not look for activity for some time yet. Fish

oils are generally unchanged with sales reported at Baltimore on a level with market quotations. The menhaden catch has been light but buying has not been of great enough volume to test the strength of the market.

Greases are a shade lower with factors here stating that the demand is increasing and the market steady at the quoted figures. Japanese rapeseed oil is higher on spot as is blown, and this is attributed to a temporary shortage of stocks. Refined peanut oil continues to be quoted in a nominal way only.

On the whole the week was quiet with only small spot or nearby buying noted. The declines noted were

probably due to this tendency on the part of the buyers to withhold purchases.

COPRA MARKET EASY

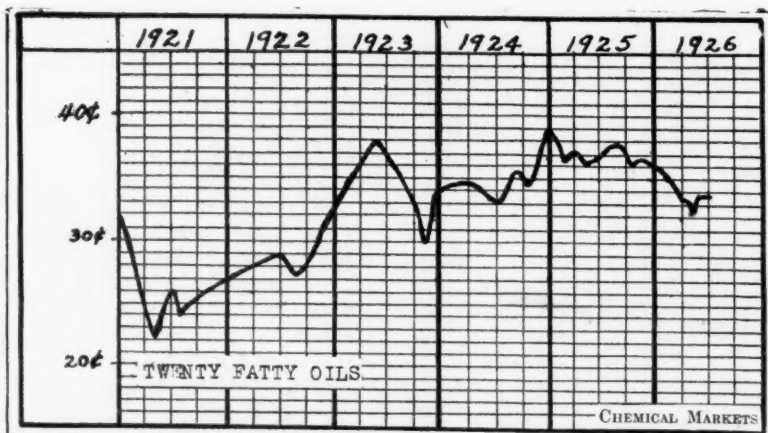
The Manila copra market continued its downward tendency in the first half of July and arrivals are declining slightly, according to a cable from Trade Commissioner Butler, Manila. It is stated in Manila that production is still at a good figure. The provincial equivalent, rescado is quoted at Manila at 13 1/2 pesos per picul.

The copra market showed good activity during June and prices advanced until the middle of the month when they eased off as a result of receipt of reports from the American oil markets. June deliveries of copra at Manila totaled 268,000 sacks.

White lead and other pigments or colors containing white lead are prohibited from sale and use in furnishings of buildings by a law passed in Belgium recently. White pigments of any kind may not contain more than 2 per cent of metallic lead by weight. Exceptions are allowed in the case of the sale of white lead pigments in tubes containing less than 500 grams, and in the use of these pigments in painting articles for export in cases where the orders call for the use of white lead. Their use is also allowed, in painting industrial establishments in which there is an escape of sulfurous gas. The dry scraping and sandpapering of surfaces painted with white lead paint is forbidden.

Duz Co. reports sales of \$540,214 for the second quarter, again \$419,867 in the first quarter.

Arthur S. Somers, vice-president of Fred L. Lavanburg Co., has been elected president of Long Island Chamber of Commerce.



EXPORTS OF NAVAL STORES, GUMS AND RESINS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—Domestic exports of naval stores, gums and resins for the month of June were valued at \$4,165,368 compared with \$2,791,327 for June of last year, according to Department of Commerce. For the twelve months ended June this year the value of naval stores exported was \$33,484,594 compared with \$28,511,300 for the same twelve months of last year.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF NAVAL STORES

	1925	June 1926	1925	12 Months Ended June 1926
Total naval stores, gums and resins....\$	2,791,327	4,156,368	28,511,300	33,484,594
Rosin.....(1) bbls	29,727	a 132,393	1,412,289	1,086,040
Gum spirits of turpentine.....gals	1,326,055	a2 803,186	16,047,225	21,815,412
Wood turpentine.....gals	1,397,603	1,372,887	12,308,274	10,241,172
Tar and pitch, wood.....(2) bbls	1,356,995	1,223,240	10,984,515	10,057,705
Other gums and resins.....lbs	27,791	69,786	522,660	707,028
(1) o 500 pounds	23,912	53,326	403,708	533,164
(2) of 280 pounds	2,833	1,028	28,238	22,115
	19,760	12,636	189,274	203,916
	159,972	199,226	2,563,137	2,886,166
	64,605	58,980	886,578	874,397
		(a) Gum rosin.....bbls		117,872
		Wood rosin.....bbls		2,570,903
				14,521
				237,283

Carbon black production in United States in 1925 amounted to 177,417,378 pounds, in 63 plants operating in eight states, according to Department of Commerce. This is a decrease of 9,454,656 pounds, or 5 per cent, from 1924, and marks the first decline in yearly production of carbon black since 1920. Deliveries to consumers in 1925 were higher than ever before, the total 175,631,326 pounds, being an increase over 1924 of 36 per cent. This large increase in indicated consumption, despite the decline in production, resulted from a radical change in the situation as regards stocks, which were largely increased in 1924 but which remained steady in 1925.

Palmer Menhaden Products Corp. organized early in the year by various Baltimore and other interests to operate a line of about ten steamers and to operate fish scrap factories on the lower Chesapeake and on the Delaware bay has abandoned its purpose to engage in the business and has applied for cancellation of the Virginia charter taken out at the time. Disagreement arose among those interested over the methods of financing, it is said.

Procter & Gamble Co. has declared an extra dividend of \$2 in addition to the regular quarterly payment of \$1.25 on common stock. Total business done by the company and its constituents during the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to \$189,314,559. Net earnings were \$12,241,753. Net preceding fiscal year total business amounted to \$156,085,091 and net earnings to \$10,375,158.

Slab zinc production in 1925 at zinc reduction plants in the United States amounted to 611,645 short tons, valued at \$92,970,500, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce. This compares with 552,825 short tons, valued at \$71,867,000, in 1924. Of the 1925 output, 572,946 tons was primary production, most of it from domestic ores. Oklahoma led all the States in production with 138,906 short tons.

Non-ferrous metals recovered from secondary sources in 1925 are valued by U. S. Bureau of Mines, at \$243,570,700, or \$42,922,100 more than in 1924. The increase in the value was due both to larger quantities of several kinds recovered and to higher average prices of all the metals in 1925.

Seven cents per package for grading rosin under the Naval Stores Act, with a minimum charge of three dollars will be charged by graders of Department of Agriculture in the future, in accordance with regulations signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. This charge is a reduction from ten cents per package.

Jay Gould, sales manager of American Linseed Co., New York, has been elected vice-president in charge of sales and advertising of the company and its subsidiaries.

Zinc stocks throughout the world totaled 40,600 tons on July 1, against 42,900 tons on June 1, 43,100 tons on May 1, 36,400 tons on April 1, and 33,500 tons on March.

Sherwin-Williams Co., has appointed Henri Hurst & McDonald, Chicago, advertising agency, to direct its account.

SHIP BULK LINSEED OIL

The first bulk shipment of linseed oil to be made from New York to San Francisco via the Panama Canal will leave here tomorrow on the steamship Ecuador of the Panama Mail Line. It consists of 5,000 barrels of oil, weighing approximately 800 tons and is being shipped by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, of Buffalo, from their own pier at Edgewater, N. J., to W. T. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, the largest handlers of oil on the Pacific Coast. It is understood that two or three additional shipments are to be made by the same route.

This being the first shipment of the kind in the intercoastal trade, the company had some difficulty finding a ship with the necessary equipment. It is expected, however, that the possibility of a large trade being developed between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will encourage other companies to provide space in their ballast tanks or otherwise. Heretofore the Pacific Coast has been getting its supply of linseed oil from England, Holland or Germany or by rail from Minneapolis, where the Spencer Kellogg & Sons and the Archer-Daniels-Midland companies have large crushing plants. The present consignment of oil was made from Argentine linseed.

Portland and Seattle, Howard Kellogg states, are developing rapidly as receiving points for Oriental vegetable oils in bulk, while San Francisco is losing ground. The principal oils received at these ports are coconut oil, chinawood oil, peanut oil and soya bean oil. Seattle has long held the lead as a distributing point for the Oriental oils.

On this coast considerable quantities of linseed oil are received at various times from England, Holland and Germany, while large quantities of linseed are brought here from South America to be crushed in American mills, the supply of domestic and Canadian seed being inadequate for the consumption requirements of the country.

William Callan, formerly assistant to the president of American Agricultural Chemical Co., has become associated with Urbain Corp., 292 Madison av., New York, which will shortly manufacture in this country a new form of activated carbon.

Albert W. Hawkes, formerly of General Chemical Co., was elected vice-president and general manager of Congoleum-Nairn at recent meeting of the board.

[Industrial Raw Materials]

ROSIN AND TURPENTINE ADVANCE ON SPOT

Upward Movement on Quiet Market Indicates Strength—Antimony Higher—Egg Albumen Firmer on Spot—Starch and Dextrin Producers Advance Prices—Tanning Materials Firm—Dry Colors Unchanged

Advanced	Declined
Albumen, egg 2c lb.	Myrobalans, J1 \$2.00 ton
Dextrin, corn, 10c 100 lbs.	Mangrove Bark, \$1.00 ton
Dextrin, canary, 10c 100 lbs.	
Rosin, B, \$1.05 280 lbs.	
Rosin, E, D, 95c 280 lbs.	
Rosin, F, 85c 280 lbs.	
Rosin, G, 80c 280 lbs.	
Rosin, I, H, 60c 280 lbs.	
Rosin, WW, K, 50c 280 lbs.	
Rosin, WG, M, 55c 280 lbs.	
Rosin, N, 65c 280 lbs.	

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 550-552

An upward movement in both rosin and turpentine was noted last week, these advances marking the features of this market. In the case of rosins, advances were noted ranging from 50c on the high grades to \$1.25 on the common grade over the past ten days. The demand has not been large but stocks are estimated as small and the position is strong statistically. Advices from Savannah show a firm market at the primary source. Business in turpentine is also rather quiet but the market continues to point upward. Some export inquiry is noted for turpentine.

Higher prices are being quoted by factors in starches and dextrins. With a fair demand in evidence, producers deemed it advisable to

advance selling prices so that they will be more in conformity with production costs. Egg albumen is quoted higher in some directions this week. The contract season is rapidly drawing to a close and sales outside of contracts are on a higher level than recently. Sellers ideas on antimony are higher on advanced cable quotations from China. The consumers are showing scant interest at the moment, but the market is steady. Tanning materials are firm for shipment with few offerings as the season is practically over and nothing in the way of large parcels may be expected until the Fall. On this market the better consuming interest which has been apparent for some time continues. Dry colors are quiet and

steady and accelerators are in the same position.

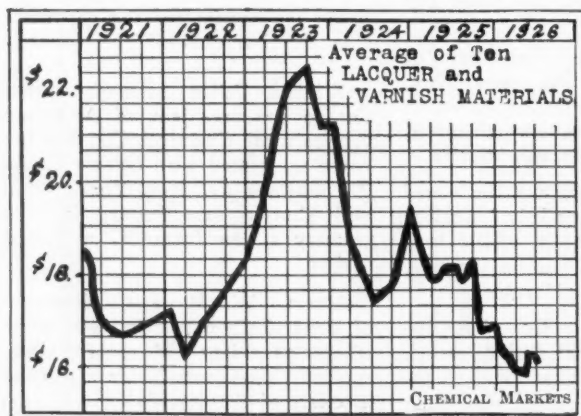
(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 1—The turpentine market closed firm last week at 86½c gal., with offerings of 130 bbls. sold. Last week was very active and featured by price fluctuations. Early in the week 84½c gal. was possible, but on better buying the market rallied to its present position. At this writing the market has quieted down, although activity is still noted. Factors here look to a slightly higher price this week. Receipts for the week were 5,518 bbls.; sales reported, 2,552 bbls.; shipments, 4,182 bbls. and Savannah stocks, 4,182 bbls.

Following a very active week, the rosin market closed firm on Saturday. The undertone of the market is strong and the competition amongst the buyers for supplies causes daily advances. Shipments have been heavy and are expected to continue so. This condition is expected to continue as it appears as though the uses for rosin are increasing. Receipts this week were 16,844 bbls.; sales reported, 8,767 bbls. and shipments 25,999 bbls. Current quotations are: B, \$12.75; D, \$13.00; E, \$13.20; F, \$13.50; G, \$13.55; H, \$13.60; I, \$13.60; K, \$13.70; M, \$13.75; N, \$14.45; WG, \$14.70; WW, \$14.85.

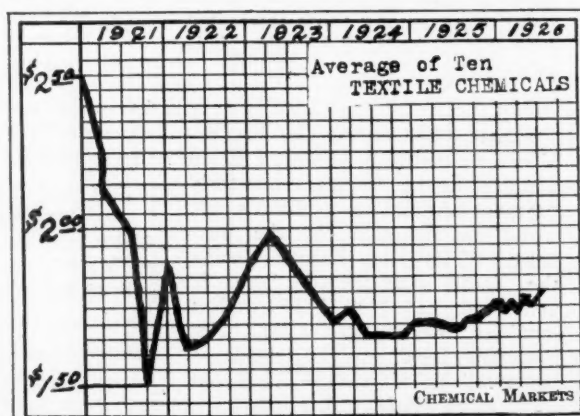
Lacquers and Varnishes

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetone c-l drs wks 10lb	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	5.50	1.05
Butyl Al. dr wks	1.87½	1.87½	1.90	2.48		
Chinoid Oil bbls NY10lb	1.70	1.26	1.18	1.33	2.00	.68
Copal Congo, Amber 10lb	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.80
Fusel Oil	1.30	1.25	1.25	2.65	4.00	2.50
Benz 90% wks wks10gal	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.30	3.00	2.50
Linseed Oil c-l bbls gal.	.92	.80½	.80½	1.08	1.88	.58
Rosin F grade NY 28 lb	1.54	1.35	1.05	.94	1.70	.43
Soluble Cotton	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Turp c-l dock	.93	.88	.83	1.02	.70	.49
Average	1.720	1.609	1.557	1.740		



Textile Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	\$3.24	\$3.24	\$3.24	\$3.00	\$17.00	\$1.50
Acid Oxalic	.10%	.10%	.10%	.10%	.70	.70%
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sul c-l 100lbs.	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.30	20.00	4.60
Epsom Salt, USP	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	4.25	1.50
Glauber's Salt	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic, Imp	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	.87	.12
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.10	.49
Soda Caustic, 76% wks	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	9.50	1.80
Sodium Bleomate	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.45	.04½
Average	1.780	1.780	1.768	1.732	4.8008	1.25



[Agricultural Chemicals]

LOCAL MARKET DULL AND UNINTERESTING

Trade Here Awaits Return of American Delegates to Chilean Nitrate Conference—Sulfate of Ammonia Contract Business Brisk—Tankage Higher Locally and on Coast—Blood Quiet But Steady—Insecticides Moving Well—Calcium Arsenate Quiet

Advanced
No Advance

Declined
No Decline

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 536-552

The fertilizer market locally continues to experience the usual summer quiet period. With the exception of further strength in ground tankage on spot and on the Coast there was little or no activity on this market last week.

With the return of the American representatives at the Chilean conference on nitrates some better idea may be had as to the future movement of nitrate of soda. It is not believed that anything in the way of price adjustment was arrived at as the trade here has not been so advised. Meanwhile the local nitrate market continues dull with orders limited to small spot or nearby parcels. Producers of sulfate of ammonia are busy at the

moment with work on contracts on the basis of the new schedule prices announced last week. Aside from the contract business the article is neglected.

Tankage continues firm both here and for South American on the Coast. Buyers are not showing the interest which has characterized the market for the past two months, but prices continue firm as stocks are not large and sellers are not disposed to take orders at lower bids. Blood is quiet but steady and the trend seems upward. Some sales were consummated last week at the prevailing price on this market. South America and Chicago are in the same position. Fish scrap is quiet and the market position has

not changed in some weeks. It is now a fairly definitely established fact that the catch has been small, but to offset this, buyers are not anxious to make purchases and the market is unchanged.

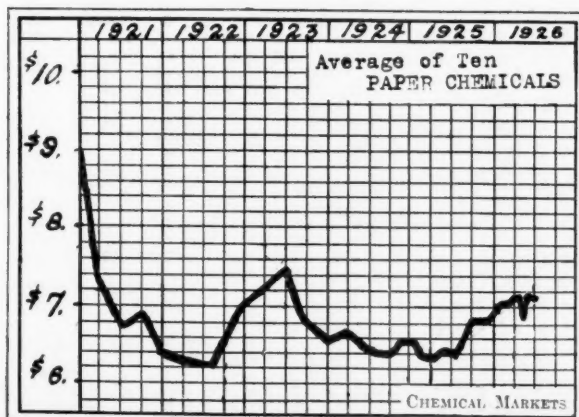
Insecticides continue to enjoy a good demand, which sellers state has been in excess of July business for some years past. Lead arsenate and bordeaux mixture are moving well with lead arsenate firm at higher levels. It is difficult to analyze the calcium arsenate situation. All makers are in agreement on the quoted price but as yet the inquiry has not been large enough to establish a definite market. Weather bulletins from the South are confusing, as some sections report rains while others are experiencing dry spells. All are agreed that the crop has been backward due to the late season and that the demand for poison, if any, will be later than usual this year.

Much interest is being shown in California in the action of Congress authorizing a potash survey for Imperial Valley. Several commercial deposits have already been developed in this state, and the survey is expected to locate still others.

John J. Watson Jr., president of International Agricultural Corp., sailed for France with Mrs. Watson to receive the cross of the Legion of Honor in Paris.

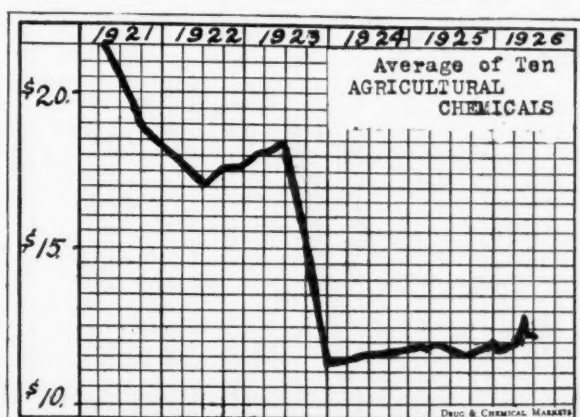
Paper Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aluminum Sulfate	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	5.00	1.50
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Casein .....	.17	.17	.17 1/4	.12 3/4	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	8.00
Chlorine c-l Cyl .....	.05 1/4	.05 1/4	.05 1/4	.05 1/4	.50	.08
Salt Cake	19.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40° ..	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash, 58% wks ..	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.10	.60
Sulfur	22.50	22.50	22.50	18.00	65.00	20.00
Sulfur F grade	15.35	13.50	13.75	10.00	4.50	20.25
Average	7.315	7.130	7.163	6.127	13.50	5.50



Agricultural Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric, 66° .. ton	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$55.00	\$20.00
Am. Sulfate 100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.95	1.75	2.65
Arsenic	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.30	18.00	4.00
Copper Sul c-l 100 lbs.	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.30	20.00	4.00
Paris Green .....	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Muriate, 90% ton	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.55	440.00	48.07
Potash Sulfate, 90% ton	45.85	45.85	45.85	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate, Acid, 16% ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% ..	3.15	3.15	3.15	2.50	11.00	3.00
Sodium Nitrate .. 100lbs.	2.34	2.33	2.50	2.48	5.00	1.90
Average	1.891	11.891	11.907	11.694	103.50	13.84



Prices Current

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock.

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-and-tan-stuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Materials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Acetaldehyde Acid Hydrocyanic

Acetaldehyde, drs. or cyl., c-lwks	..	..	22
le-1 wks	..	..	24
ACETANILID, tech., 150 lb bbls	..	..	20
100 lb kegs	..	..	22
Acetic, Anhydride	..	..	27
85% 107 lb chys	..	..	30
92 95% 100 lb chys	..	..	39
Acetic Ether, see Ethyl Acetate	..	..
Acetone, 50 gal drums	..	..	37
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs c-l wks	..	..	12
Tank cars, wks	..	..	12
700 lb drs., le-1 wks	..	..	13
350 lb drs le-1 wks	..	..	14
Acetone Oils, light, drs., wks	..	..	1.65
Heavy, drs wks	..	..	1.65
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb chys	..	..	42
Acetyltetrachloride	..	..	1.50
Acetyltetrachloride Drums wks	..	..	1.10
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbls	..	..	1.25
Acetic, 28% 400 lb bbls c-l	..	..	3.24
wks	..	..	3.49
98% le-1 wks	..	..	6.09
56% c-l wks	..	..	6.34
70% bbls c-l wks	..	..	7.51
70% le-1 wks	..	..	7.76
80% com'l bbls c-l wks 100 lb	..	..	8.41
80% com'l le-1 wks	..	..	8.66
80% pure bbls c-l wks 100 lb	..	..	9.30
80% pure le-1 wks	..	..	9.55
Glacial, bbls c-l wks 100 lb	..	..	11.47
Glacial, le-1 wks	..	..	11.72
Glacial, USP, chys., wks 100 lb	..	..	12.33
Anthranilic, tech., drs.	..	..	.80
99-100% 100 lb. drs	..	..	.98
Benzole, tech., 100 lb bbls	..	..	.58
ten, lets bbls	..	..	.57
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls	..	..	.09%
Kegs 100 lb	..	..	.10%
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb. bot	..	..	.55
90%	..	..	.70
Carbolic, crys., see Phenol	..	..
Crude, 35% 50 gal bbls	..	..	.31
10% 50 gal. bbls	..	..	.38
Carbonic, see Carbon Dioxide	..	..
Chloroacetic,	..	..
Mon 100 lb bbls wks	..	..	.25
DI, 150 lb chys wks	..	..	1.00
Tri., 5 lb bot	..	..	2.50
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb. drs	..	..	.15
Chromic,	..	..
98% pure 400 lb drums	..	..	.37
Chromotropic, 300 lb bbls	..	..	1.00
Citric, USP, crys 230 lb bbls	..	..	.44%
Powd., USP, 200 lb bbls	..	..	.45%
Imported, crys, 112 lb kegs	..	..	.44%
Single kegs	..	..	.47
Clove's 250 lb bbls	..	..	.98
Cresylic, 95% dark drs NY gal.	..	..	.57
97-99% pale NY	..	..	.60
Formic, 85% tech., 140 chys	..	..	.10
90%-90 lb chys incl	..	..	.10%
Gallie, Tech.,	..	..	.80
Gamma, 225 lb bbls wks.	..	..	1.05
H 225 lb bbls wks	..	..	.57
Hydrobromic, 48% com'l, 155 lb.	..	..	.45
48% com'l 10 chys wks	..	..	.48
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic	..	..
Hydrocyanic, wks cyl	..	..	.80

Chemicals

Acetaldehyde—Lower prices are named by some makers at 24c lb for five-drum lots, and 26c lb for single drums.

Acetone—Market is steady under good demand. Quotations are unchanged.

Acetic Anhydride—Steady market is indicated. By-product makers however are to increase the output of their major product and this will bring increased supplies of anhydride on the market. Quotations are unchanged.

Acetic Acid—Demand is steady and schedule prices are firm and unchanged.

Acid Cresylic—Market is somewhat firmer with several importers naming higher prices of 62c@70c gal. as to quantity and quality. However, offerings are still reported to have been made as low as 57c gal. for 97-99 per cent pale acid.

Acid Chromotropic—Makers name sharply lower prices of \$1.00 @ \$1.06 lb as to quantity. Demand is very light.

Acid Formic—Market is quiet and prices are firm and unchanged at 10c@10½c lb for 85 per cent, and 10½c@11c lb for 90 per cent material.

Acid Gamma—Competition is sharp but quotations are unchanged. Demand has lessened greatly due to the inactivity on the part of smaller dye makers and it is doubtful if the lower prices will reclaim any large amount of the lost business.

Acid H—This product is in the same position as gamma acid. Competition is sharp for the small business that exists at prices of 55c@60c lb as to quantity.

Acid Laurent's—Makers name sharply lower prices of 52c@54c lb as to quantity. Demand is slight.

Acid Hydrofluoric Acid Sulfuric

ACID (cont'd)			
HYDROFLUORIC, 30%-400 lb.			
bbls wks	..	..	.08
30% 100 lb chys wks	..	..	.08
48% single 100 lb chys wks	..	..	.10
52% 100 lb chys. wks	..	..	.12
52% 10 lb chys wks	..	..	.11
60% 100 lb chys. wks	..	..	.14
60% 300 lb. dr. wks	..	..	.18
White Acid, 100 lb chys. wks	..	..	.26
White Acid, 10 chys wks	..	..	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls	..	..	.11
wks	..	..	.300
J kegs wks	..	..	.05%
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls	..	..	.06%
22% light bbls	..	..	.11
44% dark, bbls	..	..	.13
44% light, bbls	..	..	.13%
66% dark, bbls	..	..	.13%
66% light, bbls	..	..	.27
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls	..	..	.52
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls	..	..	.60
Mixed, Sulfuric-nitric			
Drums, wks	..	..	.07%
Drums wks	..	..	.01%
Tank cars, wks	..	..	.08%
Tank cars wks	..	..	.01
Molybdc, 35% pure 100 lb kegs	..	..	1.36
Monosulfonic F.Delta 50 lb tins	..	..	1.05
MURIATIC, 20% chys le-1			
wks	..	..	1.70
chys c-l wks	..	..	1.45
Tank cars, wks	..	..	1.05
18° 120 lb chys	..	..	1.85
c-l wks	..	..	.95
Tank cars, wks	..	..	.95
22° 120 lb chys	..	..	.58
Naphthalenic, tech., 250 lb bbls	..	..	.59
Nettle & Winter's 250 lb	..	..	.98
bbls	..	..	.99
NITRIC, 36° 135 lb			
Chys le-1 wks	..	..	5.25
Chys c-l wks	..	..	5.00
38° le-1 wks	..	..	5.75
40° le-1 wks	..	..	6.25
Chys c-l wks	..	..	6.30
42° le-1 chys wks	..	..	6.75
Chys c-l wks	..	..	6.50
CP, chys single wks	..	..	.12
Oxalic, 300 lb bbls, wks	..	..	.10%
Bols., NY	..	..	.10%
Kegs, 100 lb NY	..	..	.11%
Imp., 560 lb casks	..	..	.11%
Phosphoric, 50% tech., 150 lb	..	..	.97
Chys	..	..	.07%
Syrupy USP, 70 lb drums	..	..	.16
Demis	..	..	.17
Imported	..	..	.17
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride	..	..	.50
Picramic, 200 lb bbls	..	..	.30
Pieric, 450 lb bbls c-l	..	..	.33
Pyrogallie, Tech., powd., 200 lb	..	..	.85
bbls	..	..	2.50
S kegs	..	..	.27
Salicylic, tech., 125 lb bbls	..	..	.15
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls	..	..	.15
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb chys			
le-1 wks	..	..	1.60
Chys, c-l wks	..	..	1.35
1,500 lb Drums le-1	..	..	1.20
wks	..	..	1.60
Drums, c-l wks	..	..	15.00
Tanks cars, wks	1.10
60° 1500 lb drums87%
le-1 wks	10.50
Drums c-l wks	
Tank Cars, wks	

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*For Photographic,
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uniformity
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Acid, Sulfuric Aluminum Stearate

ACID SULFURIC (Continued)			
C.P. 175 lb chys	100 lb.	.07	.08
Oilum 20 pc 1500 lb drums			
le-1 wks	100 lb.	1.50	
Drums, c-1 wks	100 lb.	1.25	
Tank cars, wks	net ton	18.00	19.00
Oilum 40% drs le-1 wks net ton			42.00
Oilum, 60% drs., le-1 wks net	ten	62.00	72.90
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls	.. lb.	.30	.40
Tartaric, USP, cryst., 300 lb			
bbls	.. lb.	.29 1/2	
USP, powd., 300 lb bbls	.. lb.	.29 1/2	
Imp., USP., 240 lb bbls	.. lb.	.28 1/2	.29
Powd., 240 lb bbls	.. lb.	.28 1/2	.29
Tobias, 250 lb bbls	.. lb.	.85	
Tungstic, 100 lb. kegs	.. lb.	1.00	
Adape Lanse hydrous 350 lb bbls	.. lb.	.20	.21
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls	.. lb.	.22	.23
ALCOHOL, amyl See Fuel Oil			
Benzyl, 5 lb bot	.. lb.	1.45	1.55
Butyl Normal 50 gal drs wks c-1 lb.		.18 1/2	.19 1/2
Drums, le-1 wks	.. lb.	.18 1/2	.19 1/2
Tanks cars wks	.. lb.	.17 1/2	.18 1/2
Butyl Tertiary 50 gal drums	.. gal.	2.00	
Anhydrous	.. gal.	2.50	
Ethyl, USP, 190 pf 50 gal.			
bbls	.. gal.	4.75	4.80
Anhydrous, drums	.. gal.	.55	.60
Denatured			
No. 1 complete denat. 190 pf.			
50 gal. bbl incl	.. gal.	.35	.49
Carlota	.. gal.		
50 gal. drums extra	.. gal.	.32	.42
Tank Cars	.. gal.	.30	.40
No. 1 Special denat. 190 pf.			
50 gal. bbl incl	.. gal.	.35	.44
Carlota	.. gal.		
50 gal. drums extra	.. gal.	.32	.42
Tank cars	.. gal.	.30	.40
No. 5, Complete denat. 188 pf.			
50 gal bbl incl	.. gal.	.31	.40
Carlota	.. gal.		
50 gal. drums extra	.. gal.	.32	.42
Tank cars	.. gal.	.30	.40
In addition to the regular authorized formulae for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special use. Owing to the limitations of their use however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulae in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.			
Diacetone, 50 gal. drs fight.			
allowed	.. gal.	2.15	2.30
Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drs	.. gal.		
Refined, 10 lb. cans	.. lb.		
Isopropyl, refined, 90-91%, 50 gal. drs	.. gal.	1.00	1.25
Ref'd. 98-99% drs	.. gal.	1.25	1.50
Propyl, nml., 50 gal. drs	.. lb.		1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100 gal. drums	.. lb.	.80	.82
Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 lb bbls	.. lb.		.65
Refined	.. lb.	.85	.90
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls	.. lb.	.35	.40
Ton lots bbls wks	.. lb.		.35
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls			
wks, le-1	.. lb.	3.15	3.50
Ground, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.		3.25	3.65
Powd., 380 lb bbls wks 100 lb		3.55	3.90
Chrome, 500 lb cks., wks	.. lb.	5.25	5.50
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls			
wks	.. lb.	3.50	3.75
Bbls. c-1 wks	.. lb.	3.35	3.40
Imported lump	.. lb.	3.25	3.85
Ground 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.		3.50	3.85
Imp., 350 casks	.. lb.	2.65	3.00
Powd., 380 lb. bbls wks 100 lb.		3.50	4.00
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks 100 lb.		5.25	5.50
Grd. 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.		3.75	
Bbls., c-1 wks., 100 lb.		3.50	
Soda,	.. lb.	3.25	
Aluminum metal, c-1 NY	.. lb.	27.00	
Chloride, anhyd., 275 lb drs	.. lb.	.35	.40
Crystals, 375 lb. bbls	.. lb.	.06 1/2	
30% sol., 120 lb chys	.. lb.	.08	
Hydrate 96% light 90 lb bbls	.. lb.	.17	.18
Hy. 62-64% 220 lb bgs	.. lb.	.06	.06 1/2
400 lb bbls wks	.. lb.	.04 1/2	.07
Stearate, 100 lb bbls	.. lb.	.23	.24

Chemicals

Acid Muriatic—Schedule prices are firm and unchanged in all directions. Demand is good.

Acid Monosulfonic — Steady at \$1.65 lb for single barrels.

Acid N & W—Demand is light. Quotations are unchanged but competition is sharp for what business is available.

Acid Oxalic—Demand remains good. Quotations are firm and unchanged at 10 3/4c @ 11c lb for domestic goods.

Alcohol Denatured—In firmer position, particularly outside New York territory. Conditions in New York are also firmer and sales for Fall delivery are reported at quoted figures, although spot prices are none too firm. Fifty per cent of the anti-freeze business is estimated to have been booked.

Alpha-Naphthol—Market is steady under a routine demand with quotations at 35c @ 37c lb.

Alum Potash—Market is quiet and prices are firm.

Aluminum Sulfate—Iron-free material is in good demand at unchanged prices of \$1.75 100 lbs. for carlots of bags, and \$1.90 for carlots of barrels. Commercial material is quoted at unchanged figures.

Ammonia Anhydrous—In good seasonal demand at firm unchanged prices.

Ammonia Aqua—Market remains weak due to heavy by-product production. Quotations are unchanged but shading is intimated.

Ammonium Chloride—Imported white material is firmer and holders name 5 1/2c lb as minimum price for quantities. Imported gray remains at recent reduction to 5 3/4c @ 6c lb, and domestic makers quote at last week's reduction to 6 1/2c lb for carlots at works, and 6.8c lb for less carlots. Demand for white is good, but gray is in lessened demand, due to increased use of zinc ammonium chloride by galvanizers.

Ammonium Sulfate—On the basis of the recent schedules announced, producers are busy on lining up contracts over the coming year. Aside from this business, the market is quiet and featureless.

Antimony—Spot market is firm and a shade higher. No large volume of business is noted but the

Aluminum Sulfate Barium Hydrate

ALUMINUM			
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c-1			
wks	100 lb.	1.75	
Bbls, c-1 wks	100 lb.	1.90	
Imported, spot	100 lb.	1.60	1.65
Comm'l 1/2% iron bgs c-1			
wks	East 100 lb.	1.40	
Cont. bgs c-1 wks E 100 lb.		1.35	1.40
Bags, c-1 wks W 100 lb.			1.40
Bbls c-1 wks E 100 lb.			1.55
Bulk, c-1 cont. wks E 100 lb.			1.50
Amidol (See Diaminophenol)			
Aminobenzene, 110 lb kegs	.. lb.	1.15	
AMMONIA, anhyd., 100 lb cyl			
Water 26° 800 lb drs. del	.. lb.	.13	.15
Drs., c-1 delivered	.. lb.	.03	.03 1/2
Tanks	.. lb.	.02 1/2	.03
CP, chys	.. lb.		.12
Acetate, 100 lb kegs	.. lb.		.13
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls	.. lb.	.21	.22
CO lb kegs	.. lb.	.23	.23
Fluoride, 450 lb bbls 50 lb bbs	.. lb.		.55
Imported, 112 lb boxes	.. lb.	.50	.52
Carb., tech., 500 lb cases	.. lb.	.08 1/2	.09
Powd., tech., 50 lb cks	.. lb.	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs	.. lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Powd., 100 lb kegs	.. lb.	.13	.13 1/2
Chloride, Domestic			
White, 250 lb bbls c-1	.. lb.		.06
250 lb bbls le-1 wks	.. lb.	.06 1/2	.06 1/2
Imported white 600 lb cks	.. lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2
C.P., USP, gran bbls	.. lb.	.13	.13 1/2
Gray, 250 lb bbls wks	.. lb.	.07 1/2	.08
Bbls., c-1 wks	.. lb.		.07
Imported gray 550 lb casks	.. lb.	.05 1/2	.06 1/2
Lump, 500 lb casks spot	.. lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	.. lb.		5.20
Lactate, 500 lb bbls	.. lb.	.15	.16
Refined Crystals bbls	.. lb.		.20
C.P. gran., 100 lb. kegs	.. lb.	.35	.37
Oxalate, pure 100 lb kegs	.. lb.	.35	.37
Persulfate, 112 kegs	.. lb.	.27 1/2	.30
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls	.. lb.		.38
Tech., powdered 325 lb bbls	.. lb.		.18
Mono, 325 lb bbls	.. lb.	.12	.12 1/2
Sulfolate USP, 100 lb kegs	.. lb.	.75	.80
Sulfate, bulk c-1	.. lb.	2.40	
Southern points	.. lb.	2.40	
Imp., 200 dbl. bgs. fas 100 lb.	.. lb.		2.50
Sulfate-Nitrate, bulk fob NY	.. ton		81.00
Sulfo cyanide, tech, 100 lb kgs	.. lb.	.40	.45
Amyl-Acetate, tech., 50 gal drs gal		1.75	1.80
Refined, 50 gal. drums	.. gal.	2.40	2.50
Alcohol, see Fuel Oil			
Butyrate absolute cans	.. lb.	1.20	1.30
ANILINE OIL, 960 lb drums			
	.. lb.	.15	.16
Hydro Bromide	.. lb.		.75
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls	.. lb.		.24
Anthracene, 80-85% 600 lb casks			
wks	.. lb.	.60	.65
Anthraquinone, sub 125 lb bbl	.. lb.	.90	1.00
Antimony metal, slabs tons lots	.. lb.	.15 1/2	.15 1/2
Needle powd., 100 lb csh	.. lb.	.13	.16 1/2
Bromate	.. lb.		1.50
ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb			
drs	.. lb.	.16	.17
50 lb crocks	.. lb.	.45	.48
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys 48°	.. lb.		.17
Oxide, 500 lb bbls	.. lb.	.17	.18
Sulfuret golden, 250 lb bbls	.. lb.	.15	.16
Crimson 250 lb bbls	.. lb.	.25	.27
Vermilion, 250 lb bbls	.. lb.		.37 1/2
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls	.. lb.		.45
Tribromide	.. lb.		1.05
Argols, red powd., 350 lb bbls	.. lb.	.06 1/2	.07
Arsenic metal 220 lb kegs	.. lb.	.45	.50
Red, 224 lb kegs cases	.. lb.	.11 1/2	.12
White 220 lb cases to 550 lb bbls	.. lb.		
NY	.. lb.	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide			
Bromate	.. lb.		.70
Carbonate, precip., 300 lb bbls			
wks	.. ton	50.00	52.00
Precip. 200 lb bgs., wks ton	.. ton	50.00	52.00
Imports, casks NY	.. ton	50.00	52.00
Chlorate 112 lb kegs NY	.. lb.	.12	.12 1/2
Chloride, 800 lb bbls wks	.. ton	65.00	67.00
200 lb bags, wks	.. ton	63.00	65.00
Imports, large crystals, bbls			
Spot	.. ton	63.00	64.00
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs	.. lb.	.13	.13 1/2
Import, 86-88% 400 lb drs	.. lb.	.13	.13 1/2
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls	.. lb.	.04 1/2	.04 1/2



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Ortho Chlor
PHENOL

F. P. min. 8° C.

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Ortho-Nitro-Para-Chlor-PHENOL

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Cables: Graylime

Barium Nitrate Camphor

Barium Nitrate, 700 lb casks lb.	.08	.09
Imports, casks .....	.08 1/4	.08 1/2
Sulfocyanide 600 lb bbls .....	.27	.28
Baryton, floated 350 lb bbls wks ton.	23.00	24.00
Imported	29.00	33.00
Crude, cfl.	9.00	
Benzaldehyde, tech, 945 lb drs.		
wks .....	.65	.70
BENZENE		
Comm. 90% 8,000 gal tks wks gal.	...	.25
Non-Corrosive 90% tks wks gal.	...	.26
Commercially pure tks wks gal.	...	.25
Non-Corrosive pure tks wks gal.	...	.26
Nitration tks wks .....	...	.27
Drum lots 5c gal higher		
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls lb.	.67	.68
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb.		
bbls .....	.65	.66
Benzol, see Benzene		
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs	1.00	
Benzoyl Acetate 100 lb. clys	1.30	1.40
Benzonate, bulk	1.15	1.35
Chloride 95% tech., 925 lb drs lb.	...	.25
100 lb clys .....	.25	.30
Radiall, 160 lb clys .....	.30	.35
BETA-NAPHTHOL 350 lb bbls wks lb.		
c-l .....	.24	.22
Sublimed .....	.55	.60
Beta-Naphthylamine tech., 200 lb		
bbls .....	.63	.67
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls .....	...	1.35
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls wks ton	80.00	90.00
Imported, bbls	70.00	72.00
Paste, 650 lb bbls c-l	45.00	55.00
BLEACHING POWDER , 700 lb drs.		
c-l wks contract	2.00	
le-l wks contract	2.15	
c-l spot wks	2.10	
le-l spot wks	2.25	
le-l spot ex-warehouse 100 lb.	2.35	2.60
800 lb drs., c-l wks contract 100 lb.	...	2.25
c-l spot wks	2.35	
le-l wks contract	2.40	
le-l spot wks	2.50	
Blues, bronze Chinese, Miller		
Prussian Soluble .....	.29 1/4	.32
Blue Vitriol, see Copper Sulfate		
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs .....	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls .....	...	.08 1/4
Borax, crys., 400 lb bbls .....	.05 1/4	.05 1/2
Powdered, 300 lb bbls .....	.05	.05 1/2
Keps, 100-180 lb .....	.05 1/2	.06
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd .....	.11 1/2	.13
Paste, bbls .....	.08	.10
Bromide, see potash, bromide etc.		
Bromine, bot., in 50 lb cs wks lb.	.45	.47
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drs., .....	...	.50
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride		
Butyl Acetate, tank cars, wks gal.	...	1.50
Drums c-l wks .....	...	1.52
Drums, le-l wks .....	...	1.55
Aldehyde, 50 gal drums wks lb.	.70	.75
Propionate drums	2.40	2.50
Tartrate drums .....	.57	.60
CADMIUM , metal 100 lb bxs. lb.		
	.70	.75
CALCIUM , Acetate, 150 lb bgs c-l		
100 lb .....	...	3.25
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls c-l wks lb.	.07	.07 1/2
Bromate .....	...	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs .....	...	.60
Carbide, 220 lb. dr. c-l wks lb.	.05 1/4	.06 1/4
Carbonate tech., 100 lb bgs		
c-l	1.00	1.10
USP, precip., 175 lb bbls lb.	...	.06 1/2
f.o.b. wks	21.00	25.00
Drms., delvd. NY	1.74	1.89
Imp., Shipment .....	...	19.50
Flake, 375 lb drs., c-l drs. f.o.b.		
wks .....	...	27.00
Drms., delvd. NY	2.04	2.19
Bags delvd. NY	2.04	2.19
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls c-l NY .....	...	53.00
Phosphate, tech., 450 lb bbls lb.	...	.09
Phosphate, mono., 325 lb bbls lb.	...	.07
Stearate, bbls .....	.23	.25
Sulfocarbonate, 100 lb kegs .....	.55	.57
CAMPHOR , Amer., ref., 250 lb		
Bbls .....	...	.84
3 1/2 lb. slabs, 100 lb cs .....	...	.85 1/2
ref., 2 1/2 lb. slabs, 100 lb		
cs .....	...	.80
Powdered .....	...	.77
Crude, 100 lb. cs .....	.54	.58

Chemicals

uncertainty of shipping conditions in China is a factor in holding the spot market on its present level. Cable quotations for forward positions range from 13c lb for August to 13 1/2c lb for Sept.-Oct. shipment c. i. f.

Arsenic—White is firmer and nothing is obtainable on spot under 3 1/2c lb for imported, with shipment above this figure. Red is lower at 11c@11 1/2c lb.

Barium Carbonate — Market is steady at \$50.00 ton for carlots.

Barium Chloride—Importers and domestic makers are firm at \$63.00 ton for carlots.

Benzene — Market is quiet and fairly steady at unchanged prices of 25c gal. for tank cars of pure and 90 per cent at mills. Supplies are easy in many directions and some shading is reported. Decreased demand for benzene for motor fuel purposes is the cause of the easy condition which is unusual at this time of year.

Benzidine—Market is quiet but fairly steady at last week's reduction to 67c@68c lb.

Beta-Naphthol—Demand is good and prices are firm and unchanged at 24c lb for single barrels.

Bleach—Supply and demand are well balanced and prices are firm and unchanged.

Blues—Are moving at an average gain for this season, with prices well maintained and the usual range noted as to seller and grade.

Bordeaux Mixture—With other insecticides has been enjoying a good demand through the month of July. Sellers state that the sales for the month have held up better than in some years past.

Calcium Arsenate—Open quotations are on the basis of 7c@7 1/2c lb delivered, the lower price representing carload parcels. As is usual, conflicting reports as to the extent of the weevil infestation are coming in from the South. To date the sales have not been large.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Competition is sharp but prices are fairly steady at unchanged figures of 6 1/4c lb for carlots and 6 1/2c@7c lb for less carlots.

Carbazol Dibutyl Tartrate

Carbazol, 250 lb bbls .....	...	.15
Carbon Bisulfide 500 lb dr le-l NY lb.	.05 1/4	.06
c-l drums, NY .....	...	.05 1/4
Carbon Black, c-l wks bags .....	.08	.09
100-300 lb cases le-l NY .....	...	.12
Decolorizing 49 lb bgs c-l .....	.08	.15
90 lb drms c-l .....	.08 1/4	.15 1/4
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25 cy lb.	...	.06
Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs lb.	.06 1/4	.07
Drums c-l delivered .....	...	.06 1/4
Caseln, edlb., 100 lb., kegs .....	.45	.65
Standard ground, .....	.17	.17 1/4
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic		
Soda, see soda, caustic		
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb kegs .....	...	1.40
Cerium Oxalate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb.	.33	.35
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls .....	.03	.03 1/4
Precip., light 250 lb bbls cks lb.	...	.04 1/4
Precip., heavy 560 lb cks .....	.02 1/4	.03 1/4
Bulk .....	...	5.00
Precip., English, 7 lb bags .....	...	.08 1/4
Precip., heavy 560 lb cks .....	.03 1/4	.03 1/4
Chinese Blue , See Blue		
Fluoramine USP, 200 lb bbls .....	...	1.75
Chloroacetic, 5 lb. bot. ....	.55	.65
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene, See Ethylene		
CHLORINE , Liquid, tank or multi-unit car wks contract lb.		
...	...	.04
Tank car spot wks .....	...	.04 1/4
Carlota cyl., wks. contract lb.	...	.05 1/4
Spot, wks .....	...	.05 1/4
le-l cyl., wks., contract .....	.08	.09
Spot wks .....	.08 1/4	.09 1/4
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb drs.	...	.07
wks le-l .....	...	.30
CHLOROPFORM, USP, 50 lb drs lb.	...	.30
Second hands, 650 lb drs .....	...	.30
Technical 1,000 lb drums .....	.20	.22
Chlorophyll Oil Sol.	3.75	4.00
Water Sol.	3.75	4.00
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n., 400 lb		
bbls .....	...	.05 1/4
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb bbls lb.	.27	.28
Oxide, Green bbls .....	.34 1/4	.35 1/4
Chrome Green, CP .....	.27	.29
Comm. ....	.06 1/4	.11
Chrome Yellow .....	.17 1/4	.18 1/4
Citric Acid, see Acid Citric		
Coal Tar, See Tars		
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs	2.50	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls	2.00	2.10
10 lb. tins, 200 lb cases .....	...	2.20
COPPER , metal electrolytic c-l		
NY	14.35	14.375
Lake c-l NY	14.375	14.50
Casting c-l NY .....	...	12.25
Carbonate 400 lb bbls .....	.16 1/4	.17 1/4
Chloride, 250 lb bbls .....	...	.28
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs .....	.48	.50
Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls ton lbs lb.	.16 1/4	.17
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls lb.	.17	.18
SULFATE , crys., 450 lb bbls le-l		
Spot	5.00	5.10
Carlota bbls wks., 100 lbs.	...	4.90
Carlota bbls fob NY 100 lbs.	...	4.90
Powd. 350 lb 5 bbls 100 lb.	...	5.25
Cooperas bulk, crystal and sugar		
c-l wks .....	...	13.00
200 lb bgs. c-l wks .....	...	15.00
400 lb bbls c-l wks .....	...	18.00
Powdered bbls	1.90	2.00
Sugar, 400 lb bbls	1.25	1.35
Bulk, wks	8.00	8.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb. bbls wet lb.	.40	.42
Cottonseed, Meal 7%	30.00	32.00
CREAM TARTAR , USP, 300 lb.		
bbls .....	.21	.21 1/4
Imp., powd. USP, 224 bbls lb.	.21	.21 1/4
Cresote, USP, 42 lb. clys .....	.40	.42
Cresote Oil Neutral, 50 gal drs gal.	.30	.21
10-15% Tar acid .....	.35	.26
25-30% Tar acid .....	.38	.29
Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums .....	.20	nom.
Cyclohexanol, see Hexalene		
Cymene, See Para-Cymene		
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb. kegs lb.	...	3.80
Diamyl Phthalate, drums, wks gal.	3.70	4.00
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs	3.35	3.50
Dibutyl Phthalate, wks	3.15	3.50
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50 gal. drums lb.	.55	.65



1816 — "Over a Century of Service and Progress" — 1926

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U. S. P. and Tech.

Barium Chloride

Barium Carbonate

Caustic Potash

Barium Hydrate

(Solid, Ground and Broken)

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Solvent Naphtha



Dichlorobenzene
G Salt

Dichlorobenzene, 1,000 lb drums D.	.85	.87
Dichloromethane, Drums wks D.	.33	.35
Diethylamine, 400 lb drs D.	2.15	
Diethylamine, 550 lb drs D.	.55	.60
Diethyl Carbonate, drums D.	1.85	2.00
Diethyl Phthalate, 1,000 drums D.	.25	.28
Diethyl Sulfate tech., 50 gal. drs D.	.30	.35
C.P., drums D.	.40	.50
Dimethylamine, 400 lb drs D.	2.60	
Dimethylaniline 840 lb drs. wks D.	.30	.33
Dimethylsulfate, 100 lb. drs D.	.45	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls D.	.15	.15 1/4
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls D.	.15	.16
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 200 lb bbls D.	.18	.19
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls D.	.33	.34
Dinitrophenol, 850 lb bbls D.	.31	.33
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls D.	.16	.17
Diethyleneguanidine, 275 lb bbls, wks D.	1.95	1.08
Diphenylamine D.	.48	.50
Diphenylguanidine, 5,000 lbs. 100 lbs. D.	.85	.83
EPSON SALT, tech., 300 lb bbls NY D.	2.15	
Bbls e-l NY 100 lb D.	2.00	
100 lb e-l NY 100 lb D.	1.80	1.75
Imp., 320 lb bbls e-l D.	1.10	1.20
USP, 300 lb bbls 10 bbls 100 lb D.	2.50	
Carlate, bbls kgs 100 lb D.	2.00	2.15
Imported, 400 lb bbls 100 lb D.	1.70	2.00
ETHER, USP, 55 lb drums D.	.14	
Anesthetics, 55 lb drums D.	.19	
USP, 1850 55 lb drums D.	.48	
Washed, 55 lb drums D.	.37	
Motor 1 lb bottles D.	.30	.32
Ether, Nitrow, 1 lb bot D.	.90	.95
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal drs gal. D.	1.05	
85% Ester, 10 gal. drs. gal. D.	.33	
Carlate, drums D.	.80	
Tank cars D.	.79	
Refined drums D.	1.73	1.85
Acetic Acetate drums wks D.	1.00	
Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs D.	1.00	
Bromide, 115 lb drs D.	.50	
Butyrate, cans D.	1.10	1.20
Chloride, 200 lb drs D.	.33	
Lactate drums wks D.	3.50	
Methyl Ketene, 50 gal drs D.	.30	nom.
Oxalate drums wks D.	.45	.55
Nitylene Bromide, 600 lb drs D.	.70	
Chlorhydrin, anhyd., 50 gal drs D.	.75	.85
40% Solution, 50 gal bbls D.	.25	.30
Dichloride, 50 gal drs D.	.15	
Tank cars D.	.10	
Glycol 50 gal. drums wks D.	.30	.40
Tri Chloride D.	.10	.10 1/4
Methylidenaniline D.	.63	.65
Feldspar, bulk D.	20.00	25.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech., wks. D.	.07 1/4	.09
Imported D.	.04 1/4	.05
C.P., wks., 100 lb. kgs D.	.10	
Imported D.	.06	.06 1/4
Neut. Sol'n 42° 140 lb chys lb D.	.06 1/4	.07
46° 140 chys D.	.08	.08 1/4
USP, Sol'n., 125 lb chys D.	.06 1/4	.07
Bromide, solution D.	.55	
Ferrous Bromide, sol'n., D.	.55	
Chloride cryst tech 475 lb bbls D.	.05	.06
Sulfide 1,000 lb. bbls D.	2.50	3.00
Flake-White, see lead White		
Fluorspar, 95% 320 lb bags ex-dock D.	25.00	
96% bags D.	33.50	
98% bags D.	35.00	
FORMALDEHYDE USP 400 lb bbls e-l wks D.	.09	.09 1/4
Carboys 100 lb le-l wks D.	.10	.10 1/4
Bbls 400 lb le-l wks D.	.09 1/4	.10
Formaldehyde Aniline 100 lb drs D.	.30	.42
Formaniline D.	.38	.40
Formal., 500 lb drums D.	.17 1/4	
Tanks, wks D.	.15	
Fusel Oil, 10% Impurities drs gal D.	1.30	
Refined D.	2.25	2.28
G SALT, paste 360 lb bbls basis 10% D.	.50	.52

Chemicals

Calcium Chloride—Leading domestic makers report the largest seasonal demand ever experienced. Quotations are firm and unchanged.

Casein—Passing through a quiet period. South American is quoted at 17c lb for both spot and to arrive by importers. In one direction, slightly lower figures are heard, but have not induced buying.

Cellulose Acetate—Demand is fair. Prices are slightly lower at \$1.40 lb.

Copperas—Crystals are higher and firm at \$13.00 ton bulk, \$15.00 bags, and \$18.00 barrels, and sugar has been advanced to the same figures. While the demand for crystals has been good and stocks have been limited, no such condition prevails in sugar. The advance in sugar is due to the fact that producers were of the opinion that they were obtaining too low prices for their material since the low prices did not move greatly increased quantities. Prices are at mills.

Copper Sulfate—Heavy demand holds and stocks are very small. Quotations are firm and unchanged at last week's advance to \$4.90 100 lbs. for spot carlots.

Dimethylaniline—Makers report a steady demand and quote firm unchanged prices of 30c lb for carlots, and 31c@32c lb for lesser quantities.

Diethyl Phthalate—Goods from first hands are quoted unchanged at 25c@28c lb.

Diphenyl Guanidine—Market is unchanged as to position and price. Makers report a fair demand for this season of the year.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand is good and prices are quite steady at unchanged figures.

Ethylene Glycol—Maker quotes firm unchanged prices and reports a good demand.

Glauber's Salts—Competition remains sharp among domestic producers and goods are moving at recent reduction to \$1.00 100 lbs.

Glycerin—The easiness reported last week continues and prices continue to present a weakening tone. No sales of domestic dynamite are heard and foreign goods are offered freely at 28c lb duty paid for Sept.-Dec. delivery. Bids are made at 27 1/2c lb and lower. England and France report a declining

Glauber's Salt
Magnesium Carbonate

GLAUBER'S SALT, tech., 200 lb bags e-l wks D.	1.00	
le-l wks D.	1.05	1.15
350 lb bbls e-l wks 100 lb D.	1.25	1.35
Bbls, le-l wks D.	.75	.80
Imported, bags NY D.	.30	.31
Calcined, see Sodium Sulfate		
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb drums D.	.30	.31
Cans, 50 lb D.	.33	nom.
Dynamite, 100 dr D.	.20	.30
Saponification, tanks D.	.22 1/4	
Soap, Lye tanks D.	.19	.19 1/4
Hexachlorethane Drums wks D.	.45	
Hexalene, 50 gal. drs, wks D.	.55	.57
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, 100 lb drums D.	.60	.63
Imported D.	.58	.60
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd. drs D.	.80	.82 1/4
HI-Flash Naphtha 8,000 gal. lbs wks D.	.35	
Drums wks D.	.40	
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 10 vol. 400 lb. bbls D.	.04 1/4	.05
15 vol. D.	.06	.06 1/4
17 vol. D.	.07	.07 1/4
25 vol. D.	.07	.07 1/4
100 vol. 140 lb chys D.	.31	.35
IODINE, crude 200 lb. kgs D.	4.20	4.25
Iridium, metal, 100m. lots D.	360.00	
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. D.	.68	.70
IRON Chloride, see Ferric or Ferrous Nitrate, kgs D.	.80	.10
Cam'l bbls D.	2.50	2.25
Oxide, red Spanish D.	.03 1/4	.03 1/4
English D.	.10	.13
Perchloride, see Ferric Chloride		
LANOLIN see Adeps Lanæ		
LEAD, metal, e-l NY 100 lb D.	8.75	8.90
Acetate, white crystals, 500 lb. bbls. wks D.	14.00	14.50
100 to 350 lb kgs wks D.	15.00	
White, broken bbls wks 100 lb D.	14.50	15.00
White, gran bbls wks 100 lb D.	14.50	15.00
White, powd bbls wks. 100 lb D.	14.75	15.25
Brown, broken bbls wks 100 lb D.	13.00	13.50
Arsenate, 100 lb kgs D.	.13 1/4	.14
Bbls., e-l wks D.	.14	
Bbls., le-l wks D.	.14	.14 1/4
Paste, 100 & 600 lb bbls D.	.08	.00
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls, wks D.	.14	
Oxide, Litharge, 500 lb bbls D.	.11 1/4	
100 kgs wks D.	.14 1/4	.15 1/4
Oxide, red, 500 lb bbls wks D.	.11 1/4	
100 lb. kgs wks D.	.12 1/4	.13 1/4
Oleate, bbls D.	.17 1/4	.18
Peroxide, 100 lb drs D.	.25	.30
White, basic carb., 500 lb. bbls. wks D.	.10	.10 1/4
100 lb kgs wks D.	.14 1/4	.15 1/4
White sulfate 500 lb bbls wks D.	.10	
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts)		
Ground Stone, bags D.	4.50	
Live, bulk D.	8.50	
Live, 325 lb. bbls ten lots D.	1.05	
Single bbl., wks D.	1.08	
Hydrated, 167 lb bbl. ten lots. wks D.	.85	
Single bbl. wks D.	.81	
Oyster Shell, 150 lb bbl. sing D.	.03 1/4	
Sulfur, dry 200 lb. drs NY D.	.08 1/4	
Dr., e-l NY D.	.07 1/4	
83° Sol'n., 50 lb bbls NY gal. D.	.12	.12 1/4
Litharge see lead oxide		
Lithium Carb., USP, 100 lb. kgs D.	1.45	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb. cs D.	1.80	1.90
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls le-l wks D.	.06 1/4	
Bbls., e-l wks D.	.05 1/4	
Bags, e-l wks D.	.05 1/4	
Imported, 400 lb bbls D.	.05 1/4	.06
Litmus Cubes D.	.90	1.00
Second hands D.	.15	
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500 bbls ton. D.	48.00	50.00
Magnesium, mtl., sticks 100 lb cs f.o.b. wks D.	.85	
Bromate D.	1.50	
Carb., tech., 70 lb bags NY D.	.06 1/4	.06 1/4
75 lb bbls NY D.	.08	.08 1/4
USP, 100 lb bbls D.	.08 1/4	.10
English, cs. blocks D.	.17	.19



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Magnesium Chloride Nitrotoluene

MAGNESIUM Chloride, flake 575 lb
dra. c-l wks
Imp., Flake Shpt.	...	...	...
Imp., fused 900 lb bbls NY ton	...	...	...
Fusillate, crystals 400 lb bbls	...	...	...
30% sol'n, 500 lb bbls wks	...	...	...
Sol'n, bbls c-l wks	...	...	...
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls	...	...	...
USP, heavy, 250 lb bbls	...	...	...
Salicylate, 100 lb. kgs	...	...	...
Stearate bbls	...	...	...
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts	...	...	...
Manganese Borate, 30% 300 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
100 lb kgs	...	...	...
Chloride, 600 lb cks	...	...	...
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls	...	...	...
NY	...	...	...
85-90% 900 lb bbls NY ton	...	...	...
Hydrated, precip 100 lb kgs	...	...	...
Ore, bulk, eff NY	...	...	...
Sulfate, 550 lb drums NY	...	...	...
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask	...	...	...
Meta-Nitroaniline	...	...	...
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 200 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
Tanks	...	...	...
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)	...	...	...
95% tanks	...	...	...
Drums, c-l	...	...	...
Drums, l-c-l	...	...	...
97% tanks	...	...	...
Drums, c-l	...	...	...
Drums, l-c-l	...	...	...
Pure, Acetate free, tanks	...	...	...
Drums, c-l	...	...	...
Drums, l-c-l	...	...	...
Bbls, incl., 6c higher	...	...	...
U. S. denat grd tanks gal.	...	...	...
Drums, c-l	...	...	...
Methyl Acetate drums	...	...	...
Methyl Acetone, 100 gal. drums gal.	...	...	...
Tank, cars	...	...	...
Bromide	...	...	...
Chloride, 90 lb cpl	...	...	...
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cans gal.	...	...	...
500 lb drums	...	...	...
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls	...	...	...
Milk, powd., 150 lb bbls	...	...	...
Milk Sugar, see Sugar of Milk	...	...	...
Mining Salts Drums wks	...	...	...
Monobromobenzene See Bromobenzene	...	...	...
Monacetone, See Acetone	...	...	...
Monochlorobenzene, see Chlorobenzene	...	...	...
Monomethylamine, 900 lb dra.	...	...	...
Monomethyl paraminophenol sulfate	...	...	...
100 lb dra.	...	...	...
NAPHTHA, see Solvent Naphtha	...	...	...
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls	...	...	...
wks	...	...	...
Balls, 250 lb wks	...	...	...
Crushed, chipped bgs, wks	...	...	...
Crude, imp., bags	...	...	...
NICKEL	...	...	...
Ingot 100 lb kgs	...	...	...
Chloride, bbls kgs	...	...	...
Oxide, 100 lb kgs NY	...	...	...
Salt single 400 lb bbls NY	...	...	...
Double 400 lb bbls NY	...	...	...
Sulfate, See Nickel Salt, single	...	...	...
Nickel Metal, electrolyte ... 100 lb.	...	...	...
Nicotine, Free 40% 8 lb. tins c-l	...	...	...
NITRATE SODA, spot, See Sodium Nitrate	...	...	...
Nitre Cake, bulk wks	...	...	...
500 lb bbls	...	...	...
Nitrobenzene, crude, 1,000 lb. dra	...	...	...
wks	...	...	...
Redistilled, 1,000 dra wks	...	...	...
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls	...	...	...
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb dra	...	...	...
wks	...	...	...

Chemicals

Ochre Potash Salts

interest in the market. May imports totaled 14,171,391 lbs., against 7,571,475 lbs. for May 1925, and 4,626,387 lbs. for May 1924. Saponification is dull at last week's reduction 21½¢@22¢ lb, and soap lye is quiet at 18½¢ lb. C. P. remains fairly steady at 31¢ lb.

Lead Acetate—Prices are very firm due to high prices of metal.

Meta-Nitro-Para-Toluidine—Demand is good and prices are firm and unchanged at \$1.75 lb for single barrels.

Methyl Acetone—Strong market continues and prices are firm at last week's further advance to 73¢ gal. for carlots of drums, and 75¢ gal. for lesser amounts.

Methanol—Producers continue in their strong views and quote at last week's further advance to 68¢ gallon for carlots of denaturing grade. Producers expect that the formula for No. 5 completely denatured alcohol will be changed so as to call for an increased percentage of methanol.

Naphthalene—Market remains weak with flake quoted at 4½¢@5¢ lb, and balls at 5½¢@6¢ lb. Balls sold at auction last week brought prices varying from 4½¢ to 5½¢ lb.

Nickel Salts—Single and double salts are in fair demand at unchanged prices.

Nitrobenzene—Makers report a good demand and quote prices firm at recent reduction.

Ortho-Toluidine—Sharply increased demand is reported from flotation mining operations. Some factors indicate that xanthate has not been as successful for this purpose as had been anticipated.

Para-Nitroaniline—Prices remain quite firm at the reduction made in June to 44¢@45¢ lb. Demand is good but competition is sharp.

Para-Phenylenediamine—Makers name firm unchanged prices.

Para-Toluidine—Makers continue to maintain prices at 50¢ lb for the ordinary run of orders. Stocks remain very large.

Phenol—Although competition remains sharp, there has been no further change in quotations which are given at 17¢ lb for large returnable drums, and 18¢@19¢ lb for small destructible drums. Demand is light.

Ochre	...	...	...
Oil Fuel See Fuel Oil	...	...	...
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene	...	...	...
Orange Mineral, 1100 lb cks NY	...	...	...
700 lb bbls NY	...	...	...
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb. kgs	...	...	...
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb dra	...	...	...
Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, see Dichlorobenzene	...	...	...
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb	...	...	...
dra, wks	...	...	...
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb dra	...	...	...
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb dra	...	...	...
wks	...	...	...
Ortho-Toluidine 350 lb bbls	...	...	...
PALLADIUM, metal 10cm. lots	...	...	...
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb	...	...	...
kgs	...	...	...
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kgs	...	...	...
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kgs	...	...	...
Para-Dichlorobenzene, 150 lb bbls	...	...	...
wks	...	...	...
35-50 lb kgs	...	...	...
Paraldehyde 110-55 gal dra USP	...	...	...
tech	...	...	...
Para-Cymene Refd, 110 gal. dra. gal.	...	...	...
Paraformaldehyde, USP, 100 lb c-l	...	...	...
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls	...	...	...
wks single bbls	...	...	...
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb dra	...	...	...
wks	...	...	...
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls	...	...	...
Para-Nitrosodimethylamine, 120 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls	...	...	...
Para-oxo Benzaldehyde, 100 lb	...	...	...
kgs	...	...	...
Para-Phenitidin, 500 lb dra	...	...	...
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb	...	...	...
bbls, wks	...	...	...
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls wks	...	...	...
PARIS GREEN	...	...	...
Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kgs	...	...	...
Kgs, 100 lbs	...	...	...
Kits, 5c, 28, 14 lbs	...	...	...
Packages, 5 and 2 lbs	...	...	...
Packages 1 lb. ¼ lb. ¾ lb.	...	...	...
Paris White, see Whiting French	...	...	...
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls	...	...	...
Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls	...	...	...
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls	...	...	...
Cream White USP 300 lb bbls	...	...	...
Libby White, USP, 300 lb bbls	...	...	...
Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls	...	...	...
Phenol, see also acid carbolite	...	...	...
Makers 950 lb drums spot	...	...	...
Small drums 250-100 lb	...	...	...
Open market drums	...	...	...
Natural 240 lb dra dra. wks	...	...	...
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb	...	...	...
kgs	...	...	...
Phosgene, 100 lb. cylinders	...	...	...
Phosphorus Oxide, 175 lb cpl	...	...	...
Phosphorus, red 110 lb c-l	...	...	...
Yellow 110 lb c-l wks	...	...	...
Imported, 110 lb c-l wks	...	...	...
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cpl	...	...	...
wks	...	...	...
Phthalic, Anhydride, 100 lb bbls	...	...	...
wks	...	...	...
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks	...	...	...
Plaster Paris, techn., 250 lb bbls bbl	...	...	...
Platinum metal soft 10 oz lots	...	...	...
POTASH SALTS, rough	...	...	...
Pot. Murate, basis 80% bags ton	...	...	...
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bps, ton	...	...	...
Pot. & Mag., Sulfate, basis 45% bags	...	...	...
Manure Salts basis 30% bulk ton	...	...	...
Manure Salts, basis 20% bulk ton
Kalmit, basis, 12.4% bulk ton
Discounts 50 tons, 5%; 500 tons 10%
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Prices eff. Atlantic City



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Potassium Acetate Soda Ash

POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb. kegs29	.30
Second Hands, kegs26	.28
Bicarbonate crys 320 lb bbls .....	.09	.09½
Bichromate crys., 725 lb cks .....	.08½	.08½
Powd., 725 cks., wks .....	.11	.12
Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls .....	.16	.17
Import, 112 lb bbls .....	.18	.19
Bisulfate, 100 lb kegs .....	.30	
Bromate, 100 lb cs .....	.35	
BROMIDE, USP, cryst., 450 lb bbls .....	.48	.49
Granular, 300 lb bbls .....	.48	.49
Cases, 100 lb .....	.50	
Imported, USP, 220 lb cs .....	.58	.41
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks .....	.05½	.05½
80-85% hydrated, 800 lb		
Cases .....	.05½	.05½
90-95% calc. casks .....	.06½	.06½
96-98% calc. casks .....	.06½	.07
99% calc. casks .....	.07½	
USP, 100 lb kegs .....	.11	.11½
99% CP, casks .....	.12½	
Chlorate, cryst. 112 lb. kegs e-l wks .....	.08½	.09
Imp. 112 lb NY .....	.08½	.08½
Powd., 112 lb kegs wks .....	.08½	.09
Imp., kegs NY .....	.08½	.08½
Gran. Imp., 112 lb kegs NY .....	.10½	.11
Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY .....	.07	
Chloride, crys. bbls .....	.05½	.05½
Chromate, kegs .....	.27	.28
Citrates, USP, 50 lb .....	.60	
Cyanide, 110 lb cases .....	.55	.57½
Metabisulfate, 300 lb bbls .....	.11	.12
Imp., 800 lb bbls .....	.11	.12
Nitrate, see Saltpetre		
Oxalate, neutral, 225 lb bbls .....	.16	.17
Perchlorate 112 lb kegs .....	.11	.12
PERMANGAN, USP, crys., 500 lb. & 100 lb. drs. wks .....	.14½	.15
Imp., 113 lb drs. .....	.13½	.14½
Frusate red, 220 lb. bags .....	.39	.40
Frusate, yellow 500 lb casks .....	.18	.18½
Sulfocyanide, CP, 25 lb jars .....	.50	
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb kegs .....	.51	
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls .....	.25	
Pyridine, 50 gal drs	3.80	
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury		
Quinone, 100 lb kegs	1.75	2.25
Red Lead, 250 lb wks .....	.45	.47
Red Lead, See Lead Oxide		
Rockwell Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls .....	.20	.20½
Imp., USP, 300 lb bbls .....	.19	.19½
Salt Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride		
Salt Soda, see Sodium Carbonate		
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride		
Salt Cake 94-96% e-l wks	19.00	20.00
White, 87% wks	15.00	17.00
SALTPETRE, Double refined		
Granular, 450-500 lb bbls		
e-l wks. ....	.06	
Less e-l wks .....	.06½	.06½
Powdered, bbls., e-l wks .....	.07½	
Large Crystals, bbls e-l wks .....	.08	
Triple Refined Gran., bbls., less e-l wks .....	.06½	.06½
Matin White, 500 lb bbls .....	.01½	
SILICA		
Crude, bulk, mines	6.00	7.00
Refined, floated, bags	15.00	30.00
Air floated, bags	22.00	30.00
Extra, floated, bags	55.00	65.00
SILVER, metal, American oz. .....	.64	.64½
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs .....	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls .....	.28	.30
Green, USP, 450 lb bbls .....	.07½	.08½
SODA ASH, 58% light		
1-4 bags delivered NY 100 lb.	2.19	
5 & Up bags, del'd. NY 100 lb.	2.04	
1-4 bbls, del'd. NY 100 lb.	2.44	
5 & Up bbls del'd. NY 100 lb.	2.39	
Contract, Basis 58% light e-l bags wks	1.38	
58% dense e-l bags wks 100 lb.	1.50	
Prompt and spot, basis 58% light bags e-l wks 100 lb.	1.43	
58% dense e-l bags wks 100 lb.	1.45	
Prompt and spot basis 58% e-l wks	1.50	

Chemicals

Pyridine—Demand is at standstill and spot market is weak. Sales are reported at last week's reduction to \$3.80 gal. with shading of 10c gal. reported in some instances. Shipment is offered at \$3.60 gal. Prices are low, considering the coal strike situation in England which might cause a shortage of supplies at some future time.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand is good and prices on all grades are firm and unchanged.

Sodium Acetate—Demand is good and some makers are not in possession of very large stocks. Quotations are unchanged.

Sodium Naphthionate—Demand is light and competition is sharp, although open quotations are unchanged.

Sodium Nitrate—Apparently no changes from a price angle occurred at the meeting of the American importers and their Chilean principals, for the meeting has terminated and the trade here has received no information on the result. The market is quiet from a buying standpoint. The August schedule price of \$2.34 100 lbs. went into effect Monday of this week.

Sodium Prussiate—Makers continue to control the situation and quote firm unchanged prices.

Sodium Sulfate—Anhydrous material remains steady at 2¼¢@2¾¢ lb.

Sodium Sulfide—Market remains weak due to large stocks of imported material in hands of weak holders.

Sodium Phosphate — Imported competition continues sharp in the market for the di-salt. Tri-salt is firm and unchanged at \$3.90 100 lbs.

Solvent Naphtha — Supplies are easy but prices are unchanged from leading factors.

Thiocarbamid—Makers report an increased demand for flotation mining purposes. However, prices are lower at 22¢@24¢ lb as to quantity.

Toluene—Situation is unchanged. Supplies are easy but prices are quoted at unchanged figures by leading factors.

Xylene—Commercial and 5° are available for prompt shipment. Quotations are unchanged from leading factors.

Soda Caustic Tri-Sodium Phosphate

SODA CAUSTIC, 76% solid		
1-4 drums del'd. NY 100 lb.	3.91	
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.	3.76	
Ground & Flake 76%		
1-4 drms, del., NY 100 lb.	4.31	
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.	4.16	
1-4 bbls del.	4.54	
5 & Up bbls del.	4.41	
Contract basis 76% e-l wks 100 lb.	3.10	
Fmpt., and spot Basis 76% e-l wks	3.30	
Contract 74% low grade e-l wks flat	3.03	
Ground & Flake, 76% prompt, and spot, wks e-l drs 100 lb.	3.60	
USP, stick, 10 lb cases .....	.19	.21
Pure, stick, by alcohol .....	.35	.37
Soda Sal. see Sodium Carbonate		
Sodium Metal, 1½ lb. bricks .....	.27	
SODIUM ACETATE, crys. 450 lb bbls wks .....	.04½	.05
Aluminate, 500 lb bbls wks .....	.07½	.08
Aluminum Sulfate, see Alum Soda		
Arsenate, 4 lb mtl. wks drms gal. ....	.50	.60
Drums, 8 lb material, wks gal.	1.00	1.20
Benzoate, USP, 100 lb bbls .....	.50	.55
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls NY 100 lb.	2.41	
Bbls e-l wks	2.00	
112 lb kegs e-l wks	2.25	
112 lb kegs NY	2.66	
Bichromate, 500 lb casks wks .....	.06½	.06½
Bisulfite, dry powder 500 lb bbls wks .....	.08½	.08½
Imported .....	.08	
BROMIDE, USP 450 lb bbls .....	.48	.49
Cases, 50 lb .....	.48	.49
Imp., USP, 220 lb cases .....	.44½	.45
Bromate, 100 lb cs	1.15	
Carbonate Sal Soda 350 lb bbls		
1-c-l NY	1.80	1.85
Works e-l	1.10	1.30
Monohydrate, 400 lb. bbl.		
1-c-l NY	2.40	
Pure photographic 100 lb.		
Imported, 112 lb. kegs .....	.06½	.06½
Chloride, tech	13.00	13.00
CP, 300 lb. bbls .....	.05	.06
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs wks .....	.06½	.06½
kegs .....	.06	.06
Chromate 800 lb bbl .....	.08	.08
Cyanide 96-98% 100 & 250 lb. drums wks .....	.20	.20
e-l wks .....	.19	
Imp., 95-97% 100 lb drs .....	.19	
e-l wks .....	.18	
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls, wks .....	.05½	.09
Imp., 700 lb cks .....	.09	.10
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic		
Hypochlorite Soln 100 lb cbs .....	.05	
14½ soln., 50 lb cbs .....	.04	
Hydrosulfite, 200 lb. bbls wks .....	.23	.24
Fur Stripping 50 cans .....	.20	.25
HYPOSULFITE, tech., pea crys.		
375 lb bbls., wks 100 lb.	2.65	3.05
Bbls, e-l wks	2.50	
100 lb. kegs wks	2.80	2.90
Imp.	2.75	3.00
Regular crys., bbls. wks 100 lb.	2.40	2.65
Bbls., e-l wks	2.40	2.65
Kegs, wks	2.35	2.45
Imp.	2.35	2.45
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls .....	.70	.75
Molybdate 100 lb kegs	1.10	
Naphthionate, 300 lb. bbls .....	.55	.57
Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb bag e-l NY	2.34	
Aug-Shipment	2.34	
Double Refined 400 lb bbls.		
Gran. e-l wks .....	.03½	
Nitrite 500 lb bbls spot makers .....	.09	
Imp., 650 lb casks .....	.08½	.09
Ortho-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate		
175 lb bbls. wks .....	.25	.27
Oralate, neutral, 100 lb. kegs .....	.20	.23
Perborate, 275 lb bbls .....	.31	.32
Imp., 225 lb drs .....	.31	.32
Peroxide, 200 lb cases .....	.27	
Phosphate, di-sodium tech 500 lb. bbls	3.25	3.55
Imp.	3.12½	3.15
USP, Gran., 275 bbls .....	.07	.07½
Imp. Gran. ....	.04½	.05½
USP, Cryst. 275 bbls07½	.08
Mono-sodium 100 lb kegs30	.31
Tri-sodium tech e-l bbls 100 lb.	3.90	



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Solvay Sodium Nitrite
 Solvay 58% Soda Ash
 Dense—Light
 Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)
 Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
 Solid—Flake—Ground
 Solvay Super Alkali
 Solvay Snowflake Crystals
 (Trademark Registered)
 Solvay Laundry Soda
 Solvay Cleansing Soda
 Solvay Tanners Alkali
 Solvay Tanners Soda
 Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
 Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%—75%



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Hutchinson, Kan.

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St. Louis

Indianapolis

Philadelphia

Kansas City

Sodium Picramate Toluene

SODIUM (continued)

Picramate, 100 lb. kegs	...	...	.69	
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb	...	...	.08	.09
PRUSSIAN, yellow, 350 lb bbls	...	...	.10	.10 1/4
Imp., 50 lb cks	...	...	.10	.10 1/4
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	...	...	.13 1/4	.14
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	...	...	.87	.88
Silicate, 40° turbid, tanks	...	...	...	...
wks	...	...	.75	
55 gal. drums wks	...	...	.85	1.10
40° clear, tanks wks	...	...	...	1.10
55 gal. drs. wks	...	...	1.20	1.45
42° turbid tks., wks	...	...	...	.80
55 gal. drs wks	...	...	.90	1.15
42° clear, tanks, wks	...	...	...	1.25
55 gal. drs., wks	...	...	1.35	1.75
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY	...	...	.04 1/4	.04 1/2
Stannate, 100 lb drums	...	...	.41 1/2	.42
Sulfanilate 400 lb bbls	...	...	...	.16
Sulfate, see Glauber's Salt	...	...	...	...
Sulfate, Anhydrous 550 lb bbls	...	...	...	...
e-l wks	...	...	.02 1/4	.02 3/4
Imp., 250 lb bbls	...	...	.01 1/4	.02
Sulfide, 60% solid, 850 lb drs.	...	...	...	...
lc-l wks	...	...	.03 1/4	.04
Drs., e-l wks	...	...	...	.03 1/4
Imp., 700 lb drs NY	...	...	.03	.03 1/4
60% brkn, 850 lb drs wks	...	...	.04	.04 1/4
Drs. e-l wks	...	...	...	.03 1/4
30% crys., 440 lb bbls wks	...	...	.02 1/4	.02 1/2
Imp. 400 lb bbls	...	...	.02 1/4	.02 1/2
Sulfite, cryst., 400 lb bbls wks	...	...	.03 1/4	.03 1/2
Anhydrous, USP, 100 lb kgs	...	...	.08 1/2	.09
Sulfocarbonate, USP, 100 lb kgs	...	...	.32	.34
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls	...	...	.40	.45
Tungstate, cryst., 100 lb kegs	...	...	.80	.82 1/2
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110 gal.	...	...	...	...
drs. wks	...	...	.40	nom.
8,000 gal. tank crs wks gal.	...	...	.35	nom.
STRONTIUM, Bromide, USP, 50 lb.	...	...	...	...
kegs	...	...	.51	.52
Carbonate NF 600 lb bbls wks	...	...	...	.30
100 lb kgs. wks	...	...	...	.08
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls NY	...	...	.08	.08 1/4
Imported, bbls NY	...	...	.08	.08 1/4
SULFUR	...	...	...	...
Crude, fob., mines	...	...	18.00	19.00
Brinstone Broken Rock 250 lb bgs	...	...	...	...
e-l	...	...	...	2.05
Less e-l bbls NY	...	...	2.30	2.55
Roll, 500 lb bgs e-l NY	...	...	...	2.25
Less e-l bbls NY	...	...	2.60	2.85
Flour, Heavy bgs e-l	...	...	...	2.50
Light, 100% bags e-l	...	...	...	2.60
Rubbermakers 100% 340 lb.	...	...	...	...
bbls., e-l bags NY	...	...	...	2.60
Comm'l 99% e-l 150 lb bgs.	...	...	...	...
NY	...	...	...	1.45
For Dusting, e-l 99% 100 lb.	...	...	...	...
bags, NY	...	...	...	2.40
Flowers, 100% 155 lb bbls.	...	...	...	...
NY e-l	...	...	...	1.00
Precipitated 125 lb bbls NY	...	...	...	.17
Lac., 125 lb bbls NY	...	...	...	.12
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs.	...	...	...	...
wks	...	...	.05	.05 1/2
150 lb cks wks	...	...	...	.06 1/4
Yellow, 700 lb drs wks	...	...	.08 1/4	.04 1/2
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb cyl	...	...	.17	.19
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs.	...	...	.65	.70
Tar Coke Oven, Tks., wks	...	...	.07	.08
Water Gas, Tks., wks	...	...	...	.08
Terra Alba No 1 300 lb bbls 100 lbs	...	...	1.85	1.90
Tetralene, 50 gal, drs wks	...	...	...	.20
Thioacbanilid, 170 lb bbls	...	...	.22	.24
TIN, metal Straits NY	...	...	...	.58 1/2
99% American NY	...	...	...	.63 1/4
Bichloride, 50% sol'n, 100 lb.	...	...	...	...
bbls wks	...	...	...	.17 1/4
Crystals, 500 lb bbls, wks	...	...	...	.43
100 lb kegs wks	...	...	...	.43 1/4
Oxide, 300 lb bbls wks	...	...	...	.66
100 lb kegs wks	...	...	...	.68
Recovered bbls	...	...	...	.61
Tetrachloride, 100 lb drs wks	...	...	.6	.36
Titanium Oxide bbls., wks	...	...	.13	.14
Toluidine, 350 lb bbls	...	...	.90	.94
Sulfate, 350 lb bbls	...	...	.80	.85
Toluene, 8,000 gal. tank crs wks gal.	...	...	...	.35
110 gal. drs wks	...	...	...	.40
Nitration, Tank crs wks	...	...	...	.37
Drums wks	...	...	...	.42
Non-corrosive, tank crs wks	...	...	.38	nom.
Drums, wks	...	...	.41	nom.

Chemicals

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil—Market continues to show only routine interest on the part of buyers. The recent reduction has not accelerated sales to any extent.

Chinawood Oil—Has registered almost daily advances during the past week and is now quoted by factors here at 17c lb spot. Tanks on spot or to arrive are named at 14 1/4c@15c lb and coast tanks at 13 1/4c@14c lb. Forward position parcels are held at a relatively high level and with consumers showing more interest in the market on the rise, the outlook is firm. The few offerings from China are almost at a prohibitive price.

Coconut Oil—On a dull market quotations slid off last week a shade on all grades. Manila oil on spot is offered at 11c@11 1/4c lb with but routine interest.

Cod Oil—This market is practically unchanged as to position or price with an average volume of business noted.

Corn Oil—Crude at the mills is off this week with a generally easier tendency noted throughout. Current quotations for tanks at the mills are 11 1/4c@11 1/2c lb.

Cottonseed Oil—Little buying interest is noted in either spot transactions or futures. PSY on spot is maintaining its position fairly well at about 15c lb. September deliveries to this market are quoted at 13 1/2c@13 3/4c lb. Crude at the mills is dull and unchanged.

Greases—Are generally easier although sales are up to the expectations of sellers. Slight reductions this past week cannot be taken as indicating a weak market. Choice white is quoted at 11 1/4c lb @11 1/2c lb; house at 8c lb and brown at 7 1/2c lb. Yellow is unchanged.

Lard Oil—All grades have maintained levels of the past few weeks and on an average demand are generally steady.

Linseed Oil—Crushers have again advanced the price on all grades. The advances were less pronounced than during the previous week, possibly due to a falling off in buying interest. However, the market is firm and steady at 12.3c lb for carload barrels and 12.7c lb for 5 barrel lots.

Menhaden Oil—Quotations are heard at 47 1/2c gal. Baltimore. The market is firm at this level.

Toluidine Corn Oil, Crude

Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks	...	...	.31	.32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	...	...	.85	.90
Para Red bbls	...	...	.75	.80
Toluidine	...	...	1.75	1.80
Triacetin, 50 gal, drs wks	...	...	3.60	3.90
Tribromphenol, 100 lb cases	...	...	...	1.10
Triphenylguanidine	...	...	.70	.75
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb bbls	...	...	...	.75
Tungsten, NY	...	...	10.50	11.00
Ultramarine Blue	...	...	.13	.25
Urea, Pure, 112 lb cases	...	...	.13	.30
Venetian Red	...	...	...	.60
Vermilion Amer., 100 lb kegs	...	...	.35	.40
English kegs	...	...	1.45	1.50
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white	...	...	...	...
XYLENE, 3° dist. range nitration	...	...	...	...
110 gal. drs., NY	...	...	70	nom.
5° dist. range, 8,000 gal. tanks	...	...	...	...
wks	...	...	.55	nom.
110 gal. drs wks	...	...	.60	nom.
10° dist. range drums, wks gal.	...	...	.55	nom.
Tanks wks	...	...	.50	nom.
Com'l. 110 gal drs. wks gal.	...	...	.41	nom.
Tanks wks	...	...	.38	nom.
Xylidine crude	...	...	...	.35
Refined	...	...	.38	.40
ZINC METAL, high grade elabs	...	...	...	...
e-l NY	...	...	7.75	7.80
Ammonium Chloride, powd, 400 lb.	...	...	...	...
bbls	...	...	...	.08 1/4
Carb., tech. bbls NY	...	...	.09 1/4	.10
USP, 100 lb kegs	...	...	...	.20
Chloride, fused 600 lb drs wks	...	...	...	.06
Drs. e-l wks	...	...	...	.05 1/4
Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks	...	...	.06 1/4	.06 1/2
Imported dr NY	...	...	.06 1/4	.06 1/4
Solution 50% tks wks 100 lb.	...	...	...	3.00
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	...	...	.40	.41
Dust, 100 lb. tins wks	...	...	...	.16
500 lb bbls kegs e-l wks	...	...	...	.09
500 lb bbls kegs lc-l wks	...	...	...	.09 1/4
Oxide, Amer., Bags wks	...	...	.07 1/4	.07 1/2
Amer 300 lb. bbls wks	...	...	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
French, 300 lb bbls wks	...	...	.10 1/4	.12 1/4
Bbl. e-l wks	...	...	.10 1/4	.12 1/4
Bags e-l wks	...	...	.10 1/4	.12 1/4
USP, 100 lb bbls e-l	...	...	...	.14
10-25 bbl lots	...	...	...	.15
5bbl lots	...	...	...	.16
1bbl lots	...	...	...	.17
Imported, white seal, bbls	...	...	.12	.13 1/4
Green seal, bbls	...	...	.11 1/4	.12
Red seal, bbls	...	...	.10 1/4	.11
Stearate, USP, 50 lb bbls	...	...	.21 1/4	.24
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks	...	...	.03	.03 1/4
Bbls e-l wks	...	...	...	.03 1/4
USP, 100 lb bbls	...	...	.08	.09
Sulfide, 500 lb bbls	...	...	.30	.32
Sulfocarbonate, 100 lb kegs	...	...	.29	.30
Zincum, oxide, pure	...	...	.45	.50
Semi-refined bags	...	...	.08	.10
Natural, bags	...	...	.02 1/4	.03

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400 lb bbls	...	...	.12 1/4	.13
80 lb cases	...	...	.13 1/4	.14
No. 3	...	...	.12	.12 1/4
Blown, 400 lb bbls	...	...	...	.18
China Wood bbls spot NY	...	...	.17	.17 1/4
Tanks, Spot NY	...	...	...	.14 1/4
Coast tanks	...	...	.13 1/4	.14
Coconut Ceylon 375 lb bbls NY	...	...	.11	.11 1/4
8,000 gal. tanks NY	...	...	.09 1/4	.10
Cochin, 375 lb bbls NY	...	...	.12	.12 1/4
Tanks, NY	...	...	...	.11
Manila bbls NY	...	...	.11	.11 1/4
Tanks, NY	...	...	...	.10
Tanks Pacific Coast	...	...	.09 1/4	.09 3/4
Edible bbls NY	...	...	.13 1/4	.14
Cod Newfoundland, 50 gal bbls gal.	...	...	.60	.64
Tanks, NY	...	...	.85	.87
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals	...	...	...	...
Copra, bags	...	...	.06	.06 1/4
Corn, ref., 375 lb bbls NY14 1/4	.15
Tanks12 1/4	.12 1/4
Crude tanks mills11 1/4	.11 1/2
Bbls NY13 1/4	.14



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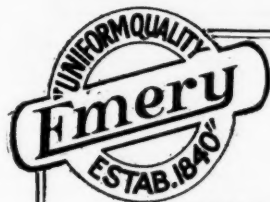
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Cottonseed Oil, Crude
Whale Oil, Crude

Cottonseed Crude, mill	lb.	12 1/2	13
PSY, 100bbls NY spot	lb.	15	15 1/2
Sept	lb.	13 1/2	13 1/2
White, 100 bbls lots NY	lb.	13 1/2	13 1/2
Winter yellow 100bbls NY	lb.	14	14
Degras, Amer., 50gal. bbls NY	lb.	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
English, light bbls NY	lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2
Brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Light brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Dark, bbls NY	lb.	.03 1/2	.04
Neutral, bbls NY	lb.	.07 1/2	.12
Moellon, bbls, NY	gal.	.60	.60
Greases choice white bbls NY	lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2
Yellow	lb.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
House	lb.	.08	.08
Brown	lb.	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
Herring, Tanks, Coast	gal. nom.	nom.	nom.
Horse, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10	nom.
Lard, prime steam bbls	lb.	.15	.15 1/2
Compounds, bbls	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
LARD OIL, edible prime	lb.	.17 1/2	.17 1/2
Off prime bbls	lb.	.14 1/2	.14 1/2
Extra bbls	lb.	.14 1/2	.14 1/2
Extra No. 1, bbls	lb.	.12 1/2	.12 1/2
No. 1 bbls	lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2
LINSEED, raw e-l bbls spot	lb.	.12 1/2	.12 1/2
Five bbls raw	lb.	.12 1/2	.12 1/2
Tanks, raw	lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2
Bld., 5bbl lot wks	lb.	.13 1/2	.13 1/2
Bbl. boiled 5bbl	lb.	.12 1/2	.12 1/2
July-Dec. e-l wks	lb.	.12 1/2	.12 1/2
Imported bbls NY	gal.	.95	.95
Tanks, NY	gal.	.95	.95
Menhaden, crude tanks, Balt	gal.	.47 1/2	.47 1/2
Light pressed, bbls NY	gal.	.65	.67
Yellow, bleached bbls NY	gal.	.68	.70
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal.	.70	.72
Blown bbls NY	lb.	.10	.10
Mineral Oil, white, 50gal. bbls gal.	gal.	.80	.90
Russian gal.	gal.	.95	1.00
Nearfoot 20° ct., bbls NY	lb.	.18 1/2	.18 1/2
Pure bbls NY	lb.	.16 1/2	.16 1/2
Extra bbls NY	lb.	.12 1/2	.12 1/2
No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2
CP bbls NY	lb.	.18 1/2	.18 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	.13 1/2	.13 1/2
No. 2, bbls NY	lb.	.12	.12
No. 3, bbls NY	lb.	.10 1/2	.10 1/2
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	1.25	1.30
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	1.85	1.85
Foots bbls NY	lb.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Shipments	lb.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Palm Lagos, 1,500 lb casks	lb.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Niger casks	lb.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Bonny Old Calabar casks	lb.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Palm Kernel bbl NY	lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Casks	lb.	.10 1/2	.11
Peanut refined bbls NY	lb.	.16 1/2	.17
Crude, mills buyers' tks	lb.	.13	.13
Crude, bbls, NY	lb.	.14 1/2	.14 1/2
Perilla bbls NY	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
Tanks, NY	lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2
Poppseed, bbls NY	gal.	1.70	1.75
Rapeseed, bbls NY Japanese	gal.	.90	.92
English	gal.	.94	.96
Blown bbls NY	gal.	1.12	1.15
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Tanks	lb.	.09 1/2	.09 1/2
Saponified, bbls	lb.	.10 1/2	.11
Tanks	lb.	.09 1/2	.09 1/2
Salmon, 8,000 gal. tks Coast	gal.	.50	nom.
Sardine, Tanks, Pacific Coast	gal.	.57	.57
Sesame, edible yellow bbls	lb.	.15	.15 1/2
White	lb.	.16	.16 1/2
Sod Oil, bbls, NY	gal.	.40	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude tks Pac Cst.	lb.	.10 1/2	.10 1/2
Crude, tks., NY	lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2
Crude, bbls., NY	lb.	.12 1/2	.13
Refined bbls NY	lb.	.13	.13
Sperm, 38° ct., bldhd. bbls NY gal.	gal.	.85	.86
45° cold test bldhd bbls NY gal.	gal.	.82	.84
STEARIC ACID,			
Double pressed, bags dist.	lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Double pressed, bags saponified	lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Carlots	lb.	.13 1/2	.13 1/2
Triple pressed bags, dist.	lb.	.16 1/2	.16 1/2
Carlots	lb.	.16 1/2	.16 1/2
Stearine Oleo bbls	lb.	.12	.12
Tallow edible, therces	lb.	.11	.11
City Extra loose	lb.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Tallow Oil, acidless tks., NY	lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Bbls e-l NY	lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal.	.74	.78
Bldhd. winter bbls, NY	gal.	.78	.80
Extra bldhd. bbls, NY	gal.	.80	.82
Crude No. 1, tanks coast	gal.		
Crude No. 2, tanks coast	gal.		
Crude No. 3, tanks coast	gal.		

Oils & Fats

Olive Oil—Has advanced on spot to \$1.25@1.30 gal., due to a reported shortage of parcels available for shipment. Interest is good and with higher replacement costs sellers are unwilling to dispose of their stocks at the former levels. Foots are also up to 8 1/2¢@8 3/4¢ lb for shipment.

Peanut Oil—Continues firm and is quoted in a nominal way at about 16 1/2¢ lb for the refined on this market.

Rapeseed Oil—Sellers have advanced their quotations for Japanese at New York to 90¢@91¢ gal. Blown is also higher with English unchanged but steady.

Stearine Oleo—Has shown easier tendencies for some time and is now quoted at 12¢@12 1/2¢ lb spot.

Stearic Acid—Quoted lower at 12 1/2¢@12 3/4¢ lb for double pressed prime white in carlots.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

Albumens—With the contract season for egg drawing to a close, the spot market continues firm and sales outside of contracts are being made on the basis of \$1.00@1.02 lb. Shipment prices are well maintained and firm. Vegetable and blood albumens are unchanged.

Blood—Was generally easier on this market last week with sales made at \$3.85 and 10¢ unit. Chicago and South American are steady at their former levels. Buying interest has slackened this last week.

Dextrins—Producers have announced a general advance of 10¢ per 100 lbs. on white and canary grades. This was due to a desire to put prices more in line with costs rather than any great consuming interest, although sales have been in better volume of late.

Divi Divi—Few offerings are heard from primary sources with some sales reported during the past week at \$42.00 ton for shipment. Consuming interest continues at a better rate.

Egg Yolk—The position continues very tight. Few if any offerings are heard from abroad and on spot the small stocks are closely held. The spot market is quoted at 70¢@72¢ lb. The demand is good.

Gums—Varnish gums are generally unchanged with only a routine interest noted for most items. Damargum continues firm.

Yolk Oil Glue

Yolk Oil, bbls	lb.		
Turkey Red, Oil, single bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Double	lb.	.14	.16
Walnut, crude bbls NY	lb.		

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumen, Egg edible	lb.	1.00	1.02
Tech., 100 lb drs	lb.	.97	.99
Blood, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.60	.60
Vegetable edible	lb.	.60	.65
Technical	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium Sulfate, See Chemicals			
Annatto, fine	lb.	.41	.48
Archil, double 600 lb bbls	lb.	.13	.14
Triple, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Cone, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Asbestine, e-l	ton.	16.60	18.00
l-e-l	ton.	20.00	22.00
Bees Wax, white cases	lb.	.59	.60
Yellow, refined cases	lb.	.48	.49
Crude, bags	lb.	.41	.48
Commercial, ca.,	lb.	.27	.28
Blood dried fob NY	unit		3.85
Chicago	unit		4.25
S. Am., Shipment	unit		4.00
Bone Raw, Chicago	ton		32.00
Bone Meal 3 & 50 Chicago	ton	22.50	33.00
Bone Ash, 100 lb bags	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.		.08 1/2
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb.	.36	.38
Carnauba Wax, Flor., bags	lb.	.50	nom.
Powd.	lb.	.50	nom.
No. 1, Yellow bags	lb.	.48	.49
No. 2, regular bags	lb.	.43	.44
No. 2, N. Country bags	lb.		nom.
No. 3, N. Country bags	lb.	.36	.38
No. 3, chalky bags	lb.	.36	.38
CHARCOAL			
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	bu.	.18	.19
Spot NY	bu.	.24	.26
Wood, powd., 100 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Willow, powd 100 lb wks bbls	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks, wks	lb.	.01 1/2	.01 1/2
Bbls, wks	lb.	.02 1/2	.02 1/2
Powd., 60% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2
Decolorized bags wks	lb.	.04 1/2	.07
Cudbear, English	lb.	.17	.18
Cutch Bangoon 100 lb bales	lb.		.18
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	lb.	.13	.14
Borneo solid, 100 lb bales	lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2
Cyanamide, bulk e-l wks Amm unit.	unit	1.90	2.05
Imp.	unit	2.00	2.30
Dextrin, white corn 140 lb bags.			
e-l	100 lb.		3.87
bags e-l	100 lb.		3.97
Canary	100 lb.		3.92
bags l-e-l	100 lb.		4.02
Potato, white 220 lb bags l-e-l	lb.		.08 1/2
Yellow, 220 lb bags	lb.		.08 1/2
Tapioca, 200 lb. bags l-e-l	lb.	.07 1/2	.08 1/2
Divi Divi Extract	lb.	.04	nom.
Pods, bags ship	ton	42.00	43.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
Egg Yolk, 200 lb cs	lb.	.68	.70
Ester Gums			
Dark, 280 lb. bbls.,	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
Light, 280 lb. bbls.,	lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	3.80	.10
Acid Bulb 7 & 8 1/2, Deliv.			
Norfolk & Balt basis	unit	3.50	.60
Flavine Lemon 55 lb cs	lb.	.90	.95
Orange 70 lb cs	lb.	.85	.90
Fossil Flour	lb.	.02 1/2	.04
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	lb.	.20	.21
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	lb.	.20	.21
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Fustic, sticks	ton.	30.00	32.00
Chips	lb.	.04	.05
Gall extract	lb.	.20	.21
Gambler 25% Hq., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.14
Common 200 lb cases	lb.	.18	.09
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags	lb.		.23
Gelatin, Technical 100 lb cs	lb.	.45	.50
Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry 70°			
bags e-l NY	100 lb.	3.14	3.24
80° bags e-l NY	100 lb.	3.24	3.34
Tanners' Spcl 100 lb bps 100 lb.	lb.		3.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	lb.	.22	.26
Medium white, bbls	lb.	.20	.24
French bbls	lb.	.18	.25
High Grade, bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Bone, regular, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Fish, bbls	gal.	1.50	1.75
Hide bbls	lb.	.14	.24

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Gums
Oak Bark

Industrial Raw Materials

Osage Orange
Whiting

GUM, Acetoides, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags	.03%	.04%
Powdered, 150 lb bags	.06	.06%
Acetoides, Yel. 150-200 lb bags	.18	.20
Anini (Zanzibar) Bean and pea		
250 lb. cases	.40	.45
Glassy, 250 lb cases	.60	.65
Asphaltum, Barbados, Manjak		
200 lb bags	.09	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb. cases	.15	.17
Gilsonite selects 150 lb bags ton	55.00	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Teak, 120 lb cases	.30	.32
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags		
Water White, .....	.33	.38
Light Amber, .....	.12%	.14
Dark Amber, .....	.08%	.09
Clean Opague, .....	.12	.13
Copal, East Indian 224 lb cases, 180 lb bags—		
Pale, E. I. Bold	.18	.18%
Pale, E. I. Chips	.06%	.07
180 lb. bags—		
Copal, Madia, 180-190 P baskets—		
Pale Bold, Loba A. ....	.18	.18%
Pale Bold, Nuba, Loba B. ....	.15	.15%
Pale, Bold, Loba C. ....	.14%	.15
Pale Nuba, P.M. ....	.14	.14%
Pale Bold, 224 lb cases	.18	.18
Copal, Pontianak 224 lb cases—		
Pale, Bold, genuine No. 1	.28	.28%
Pale, genuine split chips	.19	.19%
Damar, Batavia, standard, 136 lb. cases	.27%	.28%
Batavia B Seeds 136 lb cases	.18	.18%
Batavia, F Splinters, 136 lb. cases and bags	.09	.09%
Batavia, Dust 160 lb bags	.07	.07%
Singapore No 1 224 lb cs	.34	.35
Singapore No.2 224 lb cases	.21	.21%
Singapore No.3 180 lb bgs	.07	.07%
Elemi, No. 1 80-85 lb cs	.15	.16
No. 2 80-85 lb cases	.14	.15
No. 3, 80-85 lb cases	.13	.14
Kauri No. 1 224-226 lb cases	.67%	.68
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb cases	.44%	.45
Rush Chips, 224-260 lb cases	.38	.40
Pale Chips, 224-260 lb cases	.24%	.26
Brown Chips, 180-200 lb bags	.14%	.16
Sandarac, Prime quality 220 lb bags and 300 lb bags	.27	.28
Graphite, crude, 230 lb bags	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls	.05	.09
HEMATINE, Pans, 500 lb bbls	.09	.12
Crystals, 400 lb bbls	.12	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls wks	.03%	.03%
Back,	16.00	
Hyperic, 51% 600 lb bbls	.12	.15
Indigo Madras bbls	1.28	1.30
30% paste drums	.14	.15
Japan Wax, 224 lb cs	.17%	.17%
KIESELGUHR, 95 lb bags NY	60.00	70.00
Larch 25% 600 lb bbls wks	.03%	.04
Powd., 100 lb. bags wks	.08	.09
Logwood 51% 600 lb bbls	.08%	.08%
Lower grades	.07%	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	.12	.15
LOGWOOD, sticks	26.00	27.00
Chips, 150 lb bags	.03	.03%
Madder, Dutch		.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls	.63%	nom.
Mangrove, bark, African		38.00
Marble Flour, bulk	10.00	12.00
See also Calcium Carbonate under Chemicals		
Mountain Wax, crude bags	.06%	.07
Bleached bags	.25	.28
Myrobalans, 25% liquid bbls	.04	.04%
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	.08	.08%
Myrobalans, bags J1	45.00	46.00
R2		
New crop	29.50	30.00
J3		
New crop	29.50	31.00
Nitrogenous Material bulk		8.00
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	.17	.18
Aleppy bags	.25	nom.
Powd. bags	.23	.24
Oak bark, whole	26.00	27.00
Ground	48.00	50.00
Oak, tanks, wks		.03%
23-25% Hg. 600 lb bbls wks	.04	.04%
Solid, powd.	.07%	.08

Mangrove—Is quoted at lower figures for shipment. The market is not weak but sales have been made at \$37.00 ton for shipment, which figure represents a reduction from former quotations.

Myrobalans—J1's are quoted lower for shipment at \$42.00@45.00 ton. J2 and R2 are unchanged. Consuming interest continues good and the market is firm. Few offerings are heard as the end of the season is approaching and stocks at the primary market are small.

Rosin—The local market continues to show advances in all grades. Buying has eased off during the past few days but this has not affected the strength of the market. Advances during the past two weeks have ranged from 50c on WW to \$1.25 on the common grades. Large consumers are not disposed to pay the current prices, but with the market in a statistically strong position, reductions are unlikely at the moment.

Starch—Producers advanced their prices 10c 100 lbs. on rice, powdered and pearl starches last week. Interest is fairly well maintained, but the advance, as with the case of dextrins, was due to an adjustment on the basis of raw material costs.

Tapioca—Unchanged with sellers reporting a fairly active buying market.

Tankage—Continues firm and in good demand on spot. South American sales to the Pacific Coast are on the basis of \$4.60 unit. The Coast is taking a large portion of South American shipments, although some offerings are heard here on the same basis. Chicago is unchanged and firm.

Turpentine—Despite a lesser interest on the part of the paint trade, the spot market showed further advances last week and is now quoted at 93c@97c gal. Some export interest is noted but a large volume is not being done. Primary markets were also firm at the close of last week.

Valonia—Higher prices are quoted for beards. Cables are coming in on the basis of \$54.00 ton on small offerings. Cups and mixtures are unchanged but firm on a good consuming interest.

Osage Orange 51° liquid	.07	.07%
Powd, 100 lb bags	.14%	.15
Crystals	.16	.17
Paracoumarone, 230 lb. drums	.12	.15
Paraffin, ref'd, 200 lb. cs slabs		
118-120 deg. M.P.	.08	.08
123-127 deg. M.P.	.06%	.06%
128-132 deg. M.P.	.07%	.07%
133-137 deg. M.P.	.08	.08%
138-140 deg. M.P.	.08%	.10
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wks unit	.62%	.65
Phosphate Rock, fob, mines		
Florida Pebble 68%	3.15	3.40
Florida Pebble 70%	3.65	3.75
Florida Pebble 72%	4.00	4.15
Florida Pebble, basis 75%-74%		5.50
Florida Pebble, 75%		5.75
Florida Pebble, basis, 77%-76%		6.25
Tennessee, 72%		5.50
Pine Oil, stm., dist. bbls gal.	.63	.64
Destructive dist.	8.00	10.60
Prime		3.30
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb bbls bbl.	.04%	.06
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls bbl.	.04	.05
Lump, bags	.02%	.03
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	.03	.03%
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks	.03%	.04
450 lb bbls c-l	.04	.05
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls bbl.	.04%	.04%
Solid 63% 100 lb. bales c-l		.05
Clarified, 64% bales		.07
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls	.10	.13
Solid, 100 lb. boxes		14.00
Quercitron, bark, rough		34.00
Ground		35.00
Rosins, (Solid in 600 lb bbls gross for net)		
B	14.60	15.55
D	14.90	15.55
E	15.25	15.60
F	15.35	16.25
G	15.40	16.50
H	15.50	16.65
(Solid in 600 lb bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 230 lb)		
Rosin Oil, rst run 50 gal bbls gal.		.75
Second run bbls		.78
Roten Stone lump imp. bbls	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls	.02	.05
Domestic bags mines	24.00	30.00
Sago Flour 150 lb bags	.04%	.05
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks, wks	.01	.01%
bbls		.01%
Powd, 50% 100 lb bags wks	.02	.02%
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	.09	.10
Powd. 140 lb bgs c-l		3.42
Bags lc-l		3.52
Pearl, 140 lb bags		3.32
Bags lc-l		3.42
Potato domestic, 200 lb bgs c-l	.04%	.05
Imported bags duty paid	.04%	.05%
Wheat, dom., thick bags	.08%	.07
Thin, bgs	.09%	.10
Sol. Potato	.08	.08%
Sumac, extract, liq 450 lb bbls	.05	.06
CP., 450 lb bbls		.10%
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	.11	.11%
Sumac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags ton	130.00	nom.
Ground shipment	ton	82.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton	55.00
ITALC, Italian 220 lb bags NY	ton	40.00
Refined, white bags	ton	50.00
French, 220 lb bgs NY	ton	30.00
Refined, white bags	ton	38.00
Dom., crude, 100 lb. bags NY	ton	12.00
Refined 100 lb bags NY	ton	16.00
Tankage, ground NY	unit	4.00
High grade fob Chicago	unit	4.35
So. Am., cif	unit	4.35
Tapioca Flour, high grade bgs	lb.	.03%
Medium grade, bags	lb.	.03
Low grade, bags	lb.	2.75
Tar, Kiln-burnt	bbl.	14.50
Retort bbl	bbl.	15.50
Tripoli, 500 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50
Turpentine Spirits, bbls	gal.	.93
Wood steam Dist. bbls	gal.	.87
Valonia Cups 30-31% tan	ton	51.00
Beard, 42% tan bags	ton	52.00
Mixture, 36% tan bags	ton	38.00
Wattle Bark, bags	ton	40.50
Extract 55% chle bgs ex-dock lb.		.05%
Whiting 200 lb bags c-l wks 100 lb.		1.35
Alba bags NY c-l	ton.	13.00
Chidre, bags NY c-l	100 lb.	1.85
French, bags NY c-l	ton.	14.50
English, bags NY c-l	ton.	21.00
Paris white bags c-l	100 lb.	1.00

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July 24 to 30

ACID—Acetic, 58 cks., Seaboard National Bk., Hamburg; **Butyric**, 1 cse., J A Natiello & Co., Hamburg; **Cresylic**, 12 drs., Celluloid Co., Hamburg; 6 drs., Cane & Ingram, Liverpool; 10 drs., H S Farleigh, Liverpool; **Oxalic**, 10 cks., Order, Rotterdam; **Perchloride**, 2 cks., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hamburg; **Tartaric**, 200 bags, Superfos Co., Genoa

ALBUMEN—112 cks., French Kremer Co., Hankow; **Blood**, 20 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

ALCOHOL—100 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

ALUM—2,213 bbls., Ore & Chemical Corp., Bremen

AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 15 cks., J Turner & Co., Liverpool; **Chloride**, 70 cks., Seaboard National Bank, Rotterdam

ANTIMONY—Regulus, 500 cks., Standard Bk of South Africa, Shanghai; 400 cks., Order, Hamburg; **Sulphuret**, 11 cks., Order, London

ARGOLS—52 cks., W R Grace & Co., Valparaiso

ARSENIC—Metallic, 30 drs., Central Union Trust Co., Hamburg

BARYTES—200 bgs., Order, Genoa; 600 bgs., E I Bullock & Sons, Hamburg; 17 cks., Order, Glasgow; 100 bbls., Order, Genoa

BLEACH—75 cks., H Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool

BUTYL BUTYRATE—1 drum, H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam

CARBOLIC—86 drs., Order, Rotterdam

CASEIN—584 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Buenos Aires; 417 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires

CRALK—40 bgs., American Exchange Pacific National Bank, Havre; 100 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; 406 bgs., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 500 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Marseilles

CHEMICALS—5 cks., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 3 cks., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hamburg; 15 cks., American Kreuger & Toll Corp., Hamburg; 81 cks., Gallagher & Ascher, Havre; 4 cks., Kidder Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; 210 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 16 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 75 pkgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 30 cks., Order, Bremen; 19 cks., International Acceptance Bank, Rotterdam; 156 cks., T Goldschmidt, Rotterdam; 120 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 55 cks., H Hinrichs Chemical Corp., Rotterdam; 10 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 142 cks., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Rotterdam; 100 cks., W Snell & Co., Rotterdam; 300 cks., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 180 pgs., Order, Rotterdam; 44 cks., Order, London; 10 cks., N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Hamburg; 144 pgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 85 bbls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 19 cks., 32 bbls., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 25 cks., Order, Hamburg; 277 cks., 115 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—46 cans, General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—20 cks., Lehn & Fink, Southampton; 93 cks., 25 cks., State Forwarding & Shipping Co., Havre

CINCHONIDINE—5 cks., R W Greiff & Co., Rotterdam

CLAY—150 bags, Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; **Burnt**, 210 cks., H A Robinson & Co., Hull

COAL TAR—Products, 2 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg

COLOR—77 cks., Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre; 15 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Havre; 10 cks., Geigy Co., Inc., Havre; 22 cans, 75 pgs., Ciba Co., Inc., Havre; 8 cans, 31 pgs., Ciba Co., Inc., Havre; 18 pgs., Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 7 bbls., 1 cse., A Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 31 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 6 cks., Watterwald & Pfister Co., Havre; 91 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 76 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 9 cks., 1 cse., General Dyestuff Corp., Ham-

burg; **Bronze**, 13 cks., L Hemmerdinger Co., Hamburg; **Bronze Powder**, 10 cks., J E Mandlik Hamburg; 9 cks., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen; 3 cks., L Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 13 cks., B F Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; **Earth**, 5 cks., L Scott Libby Corp., Leghorn; 40 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen

CUTTLEFISH BONE—215 cks., Order Marseilles

DIOLENE—20 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg

EARTH—6 cks., P Uhlich & Co., Leghorn; 200 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Leghorn; 19 bbls., Order, Leghorn; 100 bgs., Order, Leghorn; **Infusorial**, 3,843 bgs., Order, Oran

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE—1 cse., Potash Importing Corp., Hamburg; 3 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 33 drs., E I DuPont de Nemours & Co., Rotterdam

ETHYL GLYCOLATE—1 drum, H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam

EXTRACT—Logwood, 32 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen; **Quebracho**, 1,995 bgs., Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires; 2,040 pgs., National Bank of Commerce, Buenos Aires

GALLNUTS—500 cks., Zinsser & Co., Hankow

GAMBIER—246 cks., Order, Belawan Deli; 75 bgs., Order, Singapore

GELATIN—73 cks., W E Miller, Havre; 11 cks., Fish Schurman Corp., Rotterdam; 25 cks., J Dick, Hamburg

GLAUBER SALTS—100 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; 135 cks., Order, Hamburg

GLUE—15 bbls., Rex & Reynolds, Bordeaux; 268 bgs., J J Shore & Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., National Gum & Mica Co., London; 255 bgs., J Dick, Hamburg; 120 bgs., G H Hemmel, Hull

GLUESTOCK—855 bbls., Order, Genoa

GLYCERIN—70 drs., R F Matarazzo, Santos; 38 drs., Procter & Gamble, Havre; 50 drs., Armour & Co., Rotterdam; 10 drs., Lunham & Reeve, Rotterdam; 50 drs., Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool; 97 drs., Procter & Gamble, Hamburg; 70 drs., Armour Soap Works, Hamburg; 87 drs., Order, Hamburg

GUMS—100 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bordeaux; **Copal**, 26 bgs., S Winterbourne & Co., London; **Damar**, 100 cks., National City Bank, Batavia; 350 cks., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 200 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Batavia; 146 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Belawan Deli; 30 bgs., S Winterbourne & Co., London; 75 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., Singapore; **Hashab**, 210 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 507 bgs., Order, Port Sudan

IRON—Perchloride, 100 cks., Philipp Bros Inc., Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 70 bbls., W A Foster & Co., Hamburg

IRON OXIDE—167 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga; 200 bbls., Smith Color & Chemical Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., C J Osborn Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., L Scott Libby Corp., Malaga; 20 bbls., Order, Malaga

KINIDINE—3 cks., R W Greiff & Co., Rotterdam

LITHOPONE—350 cks., Benjamin Moore & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 772 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 184 drs., Order, Hamburg

MERCURY—65 flasks, Poillon & Poirier, Vera Cruz; 12 flasks, Hass Bros., Tampico; 10 flasks, Order, Vera Cruz

METHYL GLYCOL—3 drs., H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—6,158 pkts., Order, Calcutta

OCHRE—50 cks., Grace National Bank, Marseilles; 350 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 205 cks., F B Vandegrift & Co., Marseilles

OILS—Coconut, 851 tons Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; **Cod**, 41 cks., National Oil Products Co., Halifax; 60 cks., J D Irwin, St Johns; 50 cks., Order, St Johns; 25 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; 150 bbls., R Badcock & Co., Hull; **Cotton**, 600 bbls., Order, Hull; **Olive**, 151 cks., Nicelle Olive Oil Co., Marseilles; 250 cks., F Romeo & Co.,

Malaga; 100 cks., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., Brown Bros & Co., Valencia; 400 bbls., Webster & Atlas National Bank, Seville; 100 drs., Briones & Co., Seville; 300 drs., Smith Weithman Oil Co., Seville; 100 bbls., Lionella Perera & Co., Seville; 100 bbls., Leghorn Trading Co., Seville; 590 cks., 149 drs., Briones & Co., Seville; 650 cks., 90 pgs., Order, Seville; 430 cks., M J & H J Meyer & Co., Rotterdam; 1,000 cks., F Romeo & Co., Genoa; 881 cks., P Pastene & Co., Genoa; 1,990 cks., Order, Genoa; 500 cks., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Leghorn; 100 cks., C Basilea & Co., Leghorn; 550 cks., S Galle & Co., Leghorn; 250 cks., Order, Leghorn; 200 cks., Latorraca Bros. Naples; **Palm**, 161 cks., Order, Grand Bassam; 78 cks., J Walkden Ltd., Lagos; 55 cks., Niger Co., Lagos; 240 cks., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Lagos; 160 cks., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Port Harcourt; 518 cks., Niger Co., Akassa; 160 cks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Oporto; 25 bbls., Fischer Hollingshed Co., Inc., Rotterdam; 60 cks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Hamburg; **Rape**, 470 tons, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull; 100 bbls., Order, Hull; **Seal**, 294 tons, 65 bbls., Bowring & Co., St Johns; **Sesamo**, 290 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bbls., Order, Copenhagen; **Soya**, 100 bbls., Order, Manchester; 250 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Hull; **Sperm**, 100 bbls., Order, Glasgow; **Sulphur**, 200 bbls., Leghorn Trading Co., Palermo; 400 bbls., Leghorn Trading Co., Seville; 60 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Seville; 100 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Seville; 180 cks., Leghorn Trading Co., Naples; 350 bbls., Leghorn Trading Co., Messina; **Wood**, 500 tons, G Smith Co., Hankow; 469 tons, W R Grace & Co., Hankow; **Wood Tar**, 59 cks., United Naval Stores Co., Inc., Sweden

OXIDE—Red, 10 cks., J L Smith & Co., Hull

PHOSPHOR OXYCHLORID—6 cks., H A Metz & Co., Hamburg

PITCH—Montan Wax, 526 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Hamburg; 90 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Stearin**, 34 bbls., Order, Hamburg

PLASTOL—3 cks., H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam

PLASTOMALL—1 cse., H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam

PLUMBAGO—150 bbls., H P Winter & Co., Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—25 bbls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 29 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 21 cks., Corn Exchange Bank, Bremen; 19 cks., P H Petry & Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 100 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 298 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 2,425 cks., Uniform Chemical Products Co., Hamburg; 200 bbls., Seaboard National Bank, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 500 bgs., Philipp Bauer & Co., Hamburg; 500 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 3,000 bgs., Potash Importing Corp of Amer. Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 254 bgs., Manahan Chemical Co., Hamburg; **Permanganate**, 70 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 70 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 10 cks., Order, Hamburg

SALICINE—2 drs., Order, Rotterdam

SHELLAC—850 bgs., 100 cks., First National Bank Boston, Calcutta; 200 bgs., British Bank of South America Calcutta; 300 bgs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Chase National Bank, Calcutta; 142 chests, 800 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Button Lac**, 30 chests, Order, Calcutta; **Seed Lac**, 460 bgs., First National Bank of Boston, Calcutta; 1,338 bgs., Order, Calcutta

SILVER—Sulfide, 87 cks., Watson Geach & Co., Antofagasta; 39 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Antofagasta

SODIUM SALTS—Acetate Anhydrous, 96 drs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Cyanamid**, 5 cks., Winthrop Chemical Corp., Rotterdam; **Cyanure**, 448 cans, Anglo South American Trust Co., Havre; **Hydrosulfite**, 20 kgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 12,996 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta; 6,457 bgs., Anglo South Am-

erican Trust Co., Iquique; 13,276 bgs., Antony Gibbs & Co., Iquique; 203 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 4,160 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 15,523 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Iquique; Peroxide, 20 cs., Cooper & Cooper, Havre; Silico, 218 bbls., H Sundheimer, Copenhagen; Sulfide, 175 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam
SULPHUR—200 cks., Heemsoth Basse & Co., Bordeaux
SUMAC—500 bgs., Gravenhorst Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., Order, Palermo
TALC—950 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux; 300 bgs., C Mathieu, Genoa; 200 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., Genoa
TAR—50 bbls., Order, Hernosand
TARTAR—282 bgs., C Pfizer Co., Marseilles; 59 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; 457 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; 234 bgs., Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Bordeaux; 173 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Seville; Cream, 25 bbls., Superfos Co., Genoa
THEOBROMINE—4 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
UMBER—16 cks., L H Butcher & Co., Hull
URANOXYD—10 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg
UREA—157 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg
WAX—Bees, 11 bgs., Order, Cuban Ports; 6 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Monte Cristi; 84 bgs., Fidelity Trust Co., Valparaiso; 68 bgs., W Schali & Co., Havre; 173 blocks, Order, Aden; 30 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Talcahuano, 35 sks., W R Grace & Co., Valparaiso; Carnauba, 61 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 312 bgs., J H Rosbach & Bros., Parnahyba; 576 bgs., National City Bank, Parnahyba; 125 bgs., Bank of London & South America, Parnahyba; 125 bgs., Strahl & Pitch, Parnahyba; 113 bgs., J Munroe & Co., Ceara; 343 bgs., Order, Ceara; Montan, 65 bgs., Chase National Bank, Hamburg; Montanilla 14 bgs., Chase National Bank, Hamburg; Spermaceti, 72 cs., Order, London
WHITING—1,500 bgs., L Scott Libby Corp., Havre; 1,210 bgs., E L Bullock & Sons, Havre
WOODFLOUR—2,350 bgs., B L Soberski, Greaser
WOOL GREASE—42 bbls., B & W Corp., Bremen; 35 cs., 50 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen
ZINC—Oxide, 20 bbls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

July 14 to 21

ACID—Cresylic, 23 drums, Order, Liverpool; Formic, 84 demijohns, Order, Hamburg; Phosphorus, 78 demijohns, F B Vandegrift & Co., Hamburg
AMMONIA—Muriate, 254 casks, Order, Rotterdam; 40 casks, Order, Rotterdam
BARYTES—1,000,000 kilos, Order, Rotterdam
BAUXITE—1,401,830 kilos, E J Lavino & Co., Hamburg
BONES—446 bags, Order, Liverpool; 297 bgs., Haffleigh & Co., Liverpool
BRONZE POWDER—6 cases, M Rice & Co., Bremen; 6 cases, Keiser Maurer Co., Bremen
CHALK—1,000 bags, Chatham Phenix Nat Bank & Trust Co., Antwerp
CHEMICALS—334 drums, E H Bailey & Co., London; 1,000 bags, Brown Bros & Co., Glasgow; 50 bbls., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Hamburg; 12 cs., Order, Hamburg; 100 drums, Order, Hamburg; 100 bags, Order, Hamburg; 25 drums, Order, Hamburg; 809 drums, Order, Rotterdam
CLAY—313 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; Ball, 100 tons, Richardson Co., Bristol; 153 tons, 14 cwt., 2 quarters, Paper Makers Importing Co., Bristol; Black, 100 tons, Order, Bristol; Blue, 75 tons, Order, Bristol; China 196 tons, Order, Bristol
CYANIDE—1 tin, R C Artour, Liverpool
FERRO ALLOY—21 bbls., Trempy, Faesy & Besthoff, Inc., Genoa; 70 bags, Trempy, Faesy & Besthoff, Inc., Genoa
FLUOR SPAR—100,498 kilos, Order, Bremen; 925,000 kilos, Order, Bremen
GLUE—Bone, 250 bags, Order, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN—60 drums, Order, Antwerp; 12 drums, Order, Antwerp; 40 drums, Order, Hamburg
GUM—Copal, 100 bags, Brown Bros & Co., Antwerp; 128 bags, John H. Faunce, Inc.,

Liverpool; Ester, 8 casks, O G Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam
LAMP BLACK—30 bbls., Order, Antwerp
LIME—Chlorinated, 50 cases, H Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool
LINSEED—13,315 bags, Order, Buenos Aires
MAGNESITE—Calcined, 313 bags, Order, Antwerp; 150 bbls., Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam; 300 bags, Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 368 drums, Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; 736 drums, Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; 85 drums, Order, Hamburg
OIL—Corn, 60 drums, Order, Rotterdam; Linseed, 50 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; Olive, 250 cases, Order, Genoa; 435 cases, Order, Genoa; 1 bbl., Morris Friedman Messina 130 cases, Order, Algiers; Olive Sulfur, 300 bbls., Order, Milazzo; 100 bbls., Franklin Fourth St Nat Bank, Palermo; 100 bbls., Tradersmen's Nat Bank, Palermo; Soya Bean, 40 bbls., Irving R Booddy & Co., Rotterdam
ORE—Manganese, 1,250 tons, E J Lavino & Co., Calcutta
ORIS ROOT—91 bags, Order, Livorno
OXIDE OF IRON—5 casks, E M & F Waldo Inc., Liverpool; 20 casks, Order, Liverpool
POTASH—Caustic, 45 drums, Superfos Co., Inc., Hamburg; 25 drums, Order, Hamburg; Muriate, 2,000 bags, Potash Imp Corp., Bremen; Nitrate, 200 bags, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Antwerp
PYRIDINE—8 drums, Order, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bags, Inter Products Corp., Buenos Aires
SAL AMMONIAC—80 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam
SALT—Manure, 273,000 kilos, Potash Imp Corp., Bremen
SHELLAC—30 bags, Order, Calcutta
SODIUM—Bisulfite 96 drums, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Antwerp; Sulfate, 280 drums, Order, Antwerp

July 21 to 25

ANTIMONY—Lead, 60 casks, Order, Hamburg
BARYTES—500,000 kilos, Ore & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; Sulfate, 1,142,510 kilos, Krebs Pigment & Chemical Co., Cete
BAUXITE—536,000 kilos, Bank of America, Rotterdam
CASEIN—417 bags, Lee Higginson & Co., Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—5 drums, Order, Hamburg; 20 cases, Order, Hamburg; 600 bags, Order, Hamburg; 25 carboys, H Sonheimer & Co., Buenos Aires; 90 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher, Rotterdam
CLAY—Ball, in bulk, 1,119 tons, 3/4 cwt., Order, Fowey; in bags 2 tons, Order, Fowey; Blue, in bulk, 111 tons, 10 cwt., Order, Fowey; China, in bulk, 6,952 tons, 2 cwt., Order, Fowey; in casks, 25 tons, 5 cwt., Order, Fowey; in bulk, 5,704 tons, 16 cwt., Order, Fowey; in casks, 80 tons, Order, Fowey; in bags, 1 ton, Order, Fowey; Cornwall, Crude, in bulk, 210 tons, 9 cwt., Order, Fowey
EXTRACT—Quebracho, 405 bags, Leas, McVitty, Inc., Buenos Aires
FLOUR—Tapioca, 75 bags, Balfour Williamson & Co., Colombo; 340 bags, Perkins Glue Co., Batavia
FLUORSPAR—Gravel, 264 tons, 7 cwt., Order, Middlesboro
GLYCERIN—10 drums, J W Hampton Jr. & Co., St Nazaire; 20 drums, Order, St Nazaire; 60 drums, Order, Hamburg; 100 drums, Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam; 130 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 8 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 150 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 40 drums, Order, Rotterdam
GROUND CHINA STONES—in bulk, 242 tons, 15 cwt., Order, Fowey; 150 tons, 19 cwt., Order, Fowey
GUM—Ester, 1 csk., O G Hempstead & Co., Rotterdam
LINSEED—15,875 bags, L Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires
MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 368 drums, Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; 184 drums, Order, Hamburg; 522 drums, Order, Hamburg
MOLASSES—Black strap, 581,466 gals., N A Trading & Import Co., Havana
OIL—Cod, 150 bbl., Order, Hull; Palm, 71 casks, African & Eastern Trading Corp., Hamburg; 40 casks, African & Eastern Trdg Corp., Hamburg
ORE—Chrome, 1,830 tons, Order, Durban; Iron 5,450 tons, Order, Benisaf; Pyrites,

6,316,990 kilos, The Pyrites Co., Huelva
OXIDE—Zirconium, 6 drums, Foote Mineral Co., Middleboro
POTASH—Muriate, 500 bags, Potash Importing Co., Hamburg; Sulfate, 597 bags, Potash Importing Corp., Hamburg
SODIUM—Sulfide 31 drums, Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Rotterdam
STEARINE—5 bbls., Keystone Lubricating Co., Hull
TALC—250 bags, Order, Bordeaux
WHALE GUANO—1,605 bags, Order, Hamburg
WITHERITE—145 tons, Foote Mineral Co., Middleboro; 150 tons, lump, Foote Mineral Co., Middleboro

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

July 17 to 24

BUTTONLAC—25 csts., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta
CASEIN—1,344 bags, First National Bank, Buenos Aires
EXTRACT—Quebracho, 1,000 bags, Wm Schall & Co., Buenos Aires
GAMBIER—Cube, 154 bags, Order, Singapore; 764 cs., Order, Singapore
GUM HASHAL—157 bags, Thurston & Braidich, Calcutta
MOLASSES—850,000 bags, Boston Molasses Co., Porto Rico
OIL—Palm, 409 casks, Irving Bank & Columbia Trust Co., Africa
SHELLAC—15 csts., Baring Bros., Calcutta; 190 csts., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 35 bags, Order, Calcutta
SUMAC—Ground, 280 bags, Order, Palermo

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

July 23 to 29

CAPSULES—Caprokol, 2 cases, F H Shallus, Bremen
PEPPER—50 bags, Wm H Crawford Co., Rotterdam
SEED—Canary, 400 bags, F H Shallus Co., Buenos Aires; Caraway, 100 bags, McCormick Co., Rotterdam
WOOL GREASE—100 bbls., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Bremen
July 23 to 29 inclusive
BARIUM—Nitrate, 94 casks, William Schall & Co., Roschdijk, Rotterdam
BARYTES—500 bags, William H Masson, Roschdijk, Rotterdam
BONE—223 bags, 3,101 lbs., F H Shallus Co., The Angeles, Buenos Aires
CLAY—Raw, 5 sacks, Ilugo Kastor, Alda, Bremen; 100 cases, F H Shallus Co., Alda, Bremen; 160 casks, F H Shallus Co., Alda, Bremen
FULLER'S EARTH—400 bags, Order, Alda, Bremen
OIL—Harlem, 25 cases, William H Masson, Roschdijk, Rotterdam; Sunflower, Refined, 100 drums, F H Shallus Co., Roschdijk, Rotterdam
ORE—Chrome, 500 tons, W R Grace & Co., Clan MacNair, Madras; 500 tons, John C Connor, Clan MacNair, Madras; Iron, 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Feltore, Cruz Grande; Manganese, 7,904 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Invella, Foti
PLASTER—Moulding, 2,000 bags, 204,600 lbs., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Westpool, Bremen
POTASH—58 bbls., 59,024 lbs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Lcraim, Hamburg; 75 casks, 60,929 lbs., American Exchange Pacific National Bank, Lorain, Hamburg; 79 casks, 59,904 lbs., American Exchange National Bank, Westpool, Hamburg; Caustic, 90 drums, 50,433 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Lorain, Hamburg; Kainit, 11,000 bags, 2,210,428 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Westpool, Hamburg; 250 bags, 50,237 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Westpool, Hamburg; 101,807 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Westpool, Hamburg; 3,420 lbs., 687,243 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Westpool, Hamburg; 120,298 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Westpool, Hamburg; Kieserit, 998,800 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Westpool, Hamburg; Muriate, 800 bags, F H Shallus Co., Alda, Bremen
WOOL GREASE—100 bbls., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Alda, Bremen
July 15 to 21 inclusive
BONE MEAL—1,532 bags, F H Shallus Co., Haleakala, Buenos Aires; 520 bags, 77,187 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Haleakala, Buenos Aires
FISH GUANO—50 bags, F H Shallus Co., Mexicano, Stavanger
FLUORSPAR—183 tons, W R Grace & Co.,

New York, East-side Manchester; 331 tons, Shimer & Co., Inc., Manchester Merchant, Manchester; 400 tons, W R Grace & Co., Manchester Merchant, Manchester
LIME—Chlorinated, 50 casks, H Kohnstamm & Co., Inc., Rhode Island, Liverpool
MOLASSES—1,399,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Company, Catahuela, Nuevitas
OIL—100 drums, William H. Masson, Pennsylvania, Copenhagen; 5 bbls., William H. Masson, Pennsylvania, Copenhagen
ORE—Chrome, 500 tons, W R Grace & Co., Algic, Madras; 500 tons, John S. Connor, Algic, Madras; **Iren**, 4,900 tons, William H. Hearne, Inc., Albatross, Port Kelah; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Cubore, Daiquiri; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Santore, Daiquiri; 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Steelore, Cruz Grande; **Manganese**, 9,800 tons, United States Steel Prod Co., Baren Be'haven, Rio de Janeiro; 8,035 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Levenpool, Potu; 2,600 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., Steel Mariner, Calcutta; 1,600 tons, J C Grafflin, Steel Mariner, Calcutta; 7,003 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Stagnoll, Pcti
SADDLE SOAP—2 casks, William H. Masson, Napierian, London
SODA—Nitrate, 205 bags, R W Greeff & Co., Mexicano, Herre
WOOL GREASE—106 lbs., National Provincial Bank, Ltd., Manchester Merchant, Manchester

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 12 to 22

KAINIT—1,700 tons, Order, Bremen; 2,800 tons, Order, Antwerp
MANURE SALT—26%, 1,700 tons, Order, Bremen; 1,400 tons, Order, Antwerp; 30%, 650 tons, Order, Antwerp
POTASH—Muriate, 2,250 bags, Order, Bremen; 50 tons, Order, Antwerp; **Sulfate**, 2,640 bgs., Order, Bremen; 2,250 bags, Order, Bremen

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

July 16 to 23

BENZINE—9,977 tons, Order, Curacao
BAUXITE—2,288 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown
MOLASSES—1,800,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co.; 1,599,442 gals., Kentucky Alcohol Co., Cienfuegos
OCHRE—6 casks, Order, Barcelona
OIL—Olive, 1,691 cases, Order, Marseilles; Sesame, 30 cases, Order, Cadiz; Cod Liver, 25 bbls., Order, Norway

NEW ORLEANS

July 23 to 30

BAUXITE—2,516 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown
BONE MEAL—3,000 sacks, Order, Antwerp
COPRA—1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble, Cebu
GUM CHICLE—26 sacks, Order Vera Cruz
MAGNESIA CHLORIDE—20 drums, Order, Kingston
MOLASSES—775,651 gals., American Refining Co., Tarafa
MINERAL WATER—170 cases, Order, Rotterdam
OIL—Olive, 325 cases, Order, Genoa; 25 tons, Order, Palermo
POTASH—2,189,300 kilos, Order, Antwerp; 4,380 bags, Order, Rotterdam; Muriate, 2,100 sacks, Order, Hamburg
SALT—2,780 bags, Order, Liverpool; **Manure**, 227 tons, Bremen
SODA ASH—2,000 sacks, Order, Liverpool; Nitrate, 19,524 bags, Duval Wessel Co., Iquique
SPONGES—22 bales, Order, Havana

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

E July 17 to 24 E

ANTIMONY—Regulus, 250 cases, Federated Metals Corp., Shanghai
BEAN CAKE—100 cases, Henry & Co., Canton
COPRA MEAL—2,007 bags, Pacific Vegetable Co., Taku Par; 100 bags, Oriental Trading Corp., Yokohama
LINSEED CAKE—1,000 bags, S L Jones & Co., Kobe
OIL—Coconut, 560 tons, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., Manila Cod, 50 drums, Wilbur, Ellis & Co., Kobe; **Wood**, 635,000 lbs., F F G Harper & Co., Hankow; 630,215 lbs., S L Jones & Co., Hankow

PARAFFINE WAX—800 bags, Shell Company of California, Balikpapan
ROSIN—35 bbls., Mailliard & Schmiedell, Acapulco
TAR—35 casks, Bradley & Exstrom, Gothenburg; 50 drums, Pacific National Bank, Gothenburg
TURPENTINE—10 drums, Mailliard & Schmiedell, Acapulco; 10 bbls., Eend Bros & Co., Ketchikan
WAX—Vegetable, 50 cases, Pacific Trading Co., Kobe

July 19 to 17

ACID—10 drums, Order, Manchester
ANTIMONY—Regulus, 250 cases, H M Newhall & Co., Shanghai
CALCIUM—Chloride, 19 cases, Order, Rotterdam
COPRA—480 tons, S L Jones & Co., Singapore; 1,000 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co., Singapore; 209 tons, Sullivan & Co., Singapore; 135 tons, Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Boac; 403 tons, Vegetable Oil Corp., Boac; 4,006 bags, Order, Suva; 116 bags, Pacific Coconut Co., Rarotonga; 645 bags, O'Connor, Harrison & Co., Papeete; 3,433 bags, Williams, Dimond & Co., Papeete; 573 bags, American Finance & Commercial Co., Papeete; 2,660 bags, Wightman & Crane, Papeete; 423 bags, Pacific Coconut Co., Papeete; 2,169 bags, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Papeete
COPRA MEAL—4,240 bags, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Manila
GUM—50 cases, Italian American Bank, Singapore; 50 cases, R N Nason & Co., Singapore; **Copal**, 50 bags, S L Jones & Co., Singapore; **Kauri**, 41 cases, Order, Suva
IRON OXIDE—21 casks, L M Butcher & Co., London
OIL—Coconut, 538 tons, Sullivan & Co., Manila; Cod, 25 bbls., Raymond Co., Rotterdam; **Olive**, 350 cases, Order, London; **Perilla**, 6 drums, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Hongkong
SEED—Fescue, 300 bags, Hoyt, Shepston & Scaroni, Wellington; 80 bags, Haslett Warehouse Co., Wellington; 7 bags, Order, Wellington
SHELLAC—50 bags, Struthers & Barry, Hongkong
TAPICCA—Flake, 189 bags, Order, Sourabaya

New Construction

Hilwid Laboratories, Tampa, Fla., has tentative plans for the erection of a one-story plant, to cost \$60,000, with equipment.

Rubber Products Co. of America, Inc., Redondo, Cal., has plans for a new mill at Bates City, near Redondo. W. H. Yetman is president.

City Council, Fremont, Ohio, has tentative plans for a new water-softening and filtration plant at the municipal water-works, to cost approximately \$150,000. A bond issue has been arranged.

Southern Paper Co., Moss Point, Miss., has authorized the construction of a new addition to its plant, to cost about \$150,000, with equipment. The work will include extensions to present power plant.

American Tar & Turpentine Co., Howard ave. and Broad st., New Orleans, La., has plans for rebuilding portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss reported in excess of \$250,000, with machinery.

Fales Chemical Co., Cornwall Landing, N. Y., has appointed Dauchy Co., New York advertising agency, to direct its advertising account. Newspapers are being used in the initial campaign.

Southern Pulp & Naval Stores Co., 42 Broadway, New York, will proceed at once with the erection of a new plant at Dublin, Ga., where site was secured a number of months ago.

A sum of \$20,000 has been appropriated by Aroostock Federation of Farmers for the erection of an addition to its fertilizer plant at Caribou, Me., which will practically double the capacity.

Southern Acid & Sulphur Co., Texarkana, Ark., has tentative plans for rebuilding of portion of its plant destroyed by fire, July 5, with loss reported at close to \$45,000, including equipment.

Royal Tallow Works, 1260 Davidson st., San Francisco, have plans nearing completion for a new one and one-half story addition on East Newhall st., estimated to cost about \$30,000, with equipment.

Interstate Oxygen Co., Wheeling, W. Va., has completed plans for construction of a new plant near Ceredo, W. Va., to produce acetylene gas, industrial oxygen, and kindred specialties. Three units will be built at the present time.

George L. Sleight Co., Keyser Building, Baltimore, manufacturer of enamels and kindred products, plans the erection of a new plant on the Bell Grove Road, to be one-story, reported to cost close to \$25,000, with equipment.

Fred L. Lavanberg Co., 100 William st., New York, has let the contract for the erection of a new plant at 166 North Twelfth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., to be one-story, 100 by 200 ft., to cost \$75,000, with equipment.

Continental Refining & Chemical Co., Laurel, Miss., closely associated and affiliated with Continental Turpentine & Rosin Co., will erect a new 3-story brick and steel refinery, cost of building \$15,000, and contents about \$40,000; construction and erection by own forces.

Ozark Chemical Co., West Tulsa, Okla., plans erection of a new plant reported to cost in excess of \$250,000, with equipment. A site has been secured. P. Kelly is general manager.



MENTHOL - Y

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St. Louis Depot: 304 S. Fourth Street

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UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued July 13, 1926

- 1,591,958—Calcium Arsenate Manufacture in continuous process. Florentin Bidaud, Rhone, France, assignor Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, Paris. Jan. 15, 1926.
- 1,591,971—Liquid Aerating Apparatus. Percival Albion Garrett, Goodmayes, England. Mar. 23, 1925.
- 1,591,984—Chlorinating Hydrocarbons, in the presence of oxygen. Erich Krause and Koloman Roka, assignors Holzverkohlung Industrie A. G., Constance, Germany. June 4, 1924.
- 1,591,999—Liquid Coating Composition containing phenolic resin. Lawrence V. Redman, Caldwell, N. J., assignor Bakelite Corp., New York. Oct. 11, 1922.
- 1,592,039—Treatment of Seeds with Furfural. Carl S. Miner, assignor Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill. July 5, 1923.
- 1,592,058—Refining Mineral Oils. James W. Weir, Fillmore, Calif. May 14, 1925.
- 1,592,062—Tanning Extracts from Waste Sulphite Liquors. Webster E. Byron Baker, York Haven, Pa. Feb. 25, 1922.
- 1,592,063—Sulphite Cellulose Extracts containing magnesium compounds. Webster E. Byron Baker, York Haven, Pa. March 16, 1923.
- 1,592,078—Heating, Cooling and Drying Apparatus. Vernon Cano, Elizabeth, N. J. Sept. 10, 1925.
- 1,592,082—Plastic Composition containing a resinous substance and liquid ester of a dicarboxylic aromatic acid. Courtney Conover, Crafton, Pa., assignor The Selden Co., Pittsburgh. Apr. 2, 1923.
- 1,592,102—Rustproof Composition containing phosphoric acid. James H. Gravel, Elkins Park, Pa. Jan. 20, 1923.
- 1,592,112—Refining and Distilling Apparatus. Hippolyte Marcel Lamy-Torrillon, Paris. April 10, 1924.
- 1,592,127—Tricalcium Cyanide and method. Robert W. Poindexter Jr., Los Angeles, assignor, California Cyanide Co., New York. Nov. 21, 1925.
- 1,592,149—Strainer. William Badison Murden, Port Newark, N. J. April 6, 1925.
- 1,592,173—Reducing Neutral and Acid Metal Salt Solution. Hans Bardt, Santiago, Chile. Nov. 18, 1924.
- 1,592,179—Separating Oil From Oil Sands. Nicholas Shouldice Clarke, New York, assignor, Athabasca Oil Products Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. July 5, 1923.
- 1,592,189—Utilizing Skins of Chondropterygians and Flabostomes. Alfred Ehrenreich, Paris and Kristian Bendixen, Copenhagen. June 4, 1924.
- 1,592,210—Halogenated Oxythionaphthenes. Erwin Hoffa, Hochst, Germany, assignor, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York. Apr. 5, 1924.
- 1,592,214—Oil Cracking Apparatus. Ernest O. Linton, Hammond, Ind., assignor Linton Gasoline Process Co., Chicago. Oct. 17, 1922.
- 1,592,231—Intimately Mixing Gases and Liquid, Apparatus. Eugen Stroeder Leverkusen, Germany, assignor, Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., June 8, 1923.
- 1,592,244—Liquid Storage Tank. John H. Wiggins, Bartlesville, Okla. Sept. 20, 1923.
- 1,592,296—Phenol Furfural Resins. Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Sept. 11, 1922.
- 1,592,318—Dehydrating Apparatus. Joshua M. Younger, San Francisco. April 6, 1925.
- 1,592,324—Refining Mineral Oils. John Joseph Allinson, Bartlesville, Okla., assignor, by mesne assignments, Doherty Research Co., New York. May 4, 1920.
- 1,592,329—Refining Petroleum Products. John C. Black, Destrehan, La., and Wirt D. Rial and Raymond T. Howes, Wilmington, Calif. June 1, 1925.
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- 428,484—Textile Bleaching and Dyeing Apparatus. John Brandwood, Thomas Brandwood and Joseph Brandwood, Eltonbury, England. Dec. 23, 1922.
- 428,535—Gas and Coke Producing Apparatus. Dr. H. Koppers. Essen, Ruhr, Jan. 15, 1925.
- 428,536—Apparatus for Distilling Coal and the like. Dr. Otto Leissner, Chemnitz, Germany. June 25, 1924.
- 428,486—Utilizing Waste Waters from Bleaching Earth Manufacture. Ernest Maag, Murrhardt, Germany. March 3, 1925.
- 428,487—Clarification of Water, Apparatus and process. Alexander Bogt, Leipzig. Dec. 20, 1923.
- 428,536—Removing Dust from Gases. Kohlenveredlung G. M. B. H., Berlin. March 10, 1923.
- 428,539 40—Electrical Gas Cleaning Process and Apparatus. Siemens-Schuckertwerke, G. m. b. H., Berlin-Siemensstadt. Aug. 30, 1923 and Nov. 19, 1924.
- 423,433—Atomization, of Liquids for purpose of concentration and homogenization of suspensions, Apparatus. Dr. Emil Luecher, Basel, Switzerland. May 30, 1923.
- 428,488—Hydrochloric Acid from Chlorine and Hydrogen. Verein fuer Chemische und Metallurgische Produktion, Aussig a. E., Tschecho-Slovakia. Feb. 17, 1924.
- 426,424—Condensation Products of the Aromatic Series. Farbwerke Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Höchst a. M. Dec. 20, 1923.
- 429,380—Testing Condensates for Dissolved Impurities. Apparatus. Adolf Voight, Dessau, Germany. April 27, 1924.
- 428,470—Regenerating Used Wood Charcoal in absorption of liquefied gases. Fr. Paul Schmidt Suhl i. Thuer, Germany. Sept. 25, 1923.
- 428,390—Oven Dried Lacquer, Process. Cella Drahtwerk G. m. b. H., Hamm i. Westphalia. March 25, 1924.
- 428,448—High Grade Adhesive Preparation. Nafutro Werke Dr. Friedler & Schneider, Fabrik fuer Nahrungs- und Futtermittel-trocknung, Wittstock, Dosse, Germany, July 11, 1924.
- 428,426—Degreasing Wool and similar fibers in closed vessels. N. B. Algemeene Chemische Produktenhandel, The Hague. Oct. 25, 1924.

NEW LIST OF DYE STANDARDS

NO.	CLASS INDEX	NAME OF STANDARD	MFR.
1 AL	(O)	Alizarine Cyanine Green G. Ex. Soluble in Oil	(By)
2 AL	(A)	Alkali Fast Green 10 G.	(By)
3 AL	(M)	Chromoxane Brilliant Violet SB.	(By)
		Brilliant Violet S. B.	(By)
4 AL	C. 388	Benzo Violet R.	(By)
		Chlorazol Violet R.	(BDC)
5 AL	(DAS)	Sctacyl Orange G.	(G)
		Cibacete Orange 3 G.	(J)

NO.	CLASS INDEX	NAME OF STANDARD	MFR.
6 AL	(V)	Cibonone Orange 6 R. 20% Paste	(J)
7 AL	S. 231	Cibonone Orange 6 R Pastes & Powder	(J)
	C. 257	Cloth Red 3 E. Extra	(By)
8 AL	(D)	Pluto Black F Extra	(By)
9 AL	(D.d)	Cotton Black A. C.	(I.G)
		Diazo Brown S. W.	(J)
		Diazo Brown S. W. Conc.	(J)
10 AL	(V)	Indanthrene Red B. K. 12 1/4% Paste	(By)
		Vat Red B. K. Pastes & Powder	(I.G)
11 AL	(S.V)	Indigosol Yellow HCG.	(D-H)
		Indigosol Yellow HCG	(I.G)
12 AL	(DAS)	Ionamine H.	(BDC)
13 AL	(A)	Lanasol Orange 2 R.	(J)
14 AL	(A)	Neolan Blue B.	(J)
15 AL	S. 141	Orange S.	(B)
	C. 150		
16 AL	(D.a.p)	Para Brill. Orange G.	(By)
17 AL	(D.a.p)	Para Brown V. Extra	(By)
18 AL	(Sr)	Pyrogene Pure Blue 3 GL.	(J)
		Pyrogene Pure Blue 3 GL. Conc.	(J)
19 AL	(DAS)	Setacyl Direct Orange 2R	(G)
20 AL	(Sr)	Thional Yellow GR.	(BDC)
21 AL	(D.d)	Triazogene Orange R.	(Gr-E)
Additional Names of Dyes Corresponding to			
Dyes Already Adopted as Standards			
4	(M)	Acid Anthracene Brown P. G.	(By)
		Chrome Brown G. G.	(By) (I.G)
28	S. 833	Algal Olive K. 12 1/4% Paste	(By)
	C. 115	Grelanone Olive B. Pastes & Powder	(Gr-E)
51	S. 778	Alizarine VI. Ex. pure 20% Paste	(B)
	C. 1037	Alizarine Red Paste 1030	(G)
96	S. 854	Alizarine Viridine F. F. 20% Paste	(By)
	C. 1084	Alizarine Viridine F. F. Pastes & Powder	(I.G) (DH)
6 AC	(V)	Antra Scarlet G. 16 2/3% Paste	(B)
		Helindone Fast Scarlet G. Pastes & Powder	(M) (I.G)
120	C. 1114	Anthrene Blue B C S. 20% Paste	(Newport)
		Vat Blue B C S O. Pastes & Powder.	(I.G)
139	(D)	Benzo Fast Black L.	(By)
		Diamine Fast Grey B N.	(I.G)
177	S. 603	Brilliant Acridine Orange A.	(D-H)
	C. 788	Phosphine Orange	(G)
188	S. 621	Brill. Cresyl Blue B. B.	(L)
	C. 877	Brilliant Cresyl Blue 2 B S.	(I.G)
1-AE	S. 499	Brill. Green Crystals	(t-M)
		Green Ink Powder	(Reinhardt)
260	S. 177	Chrome Yellow D. F.	(By)
	C. 195	Chrome Fast Yellow 2 G.	(I.G) (By)
261	C. 441	Chromocitronine R.	(D-H)
		Chrome Fast Yellow RD	(I.G) (By)
325	(D)	Diamine Fast Brown G.	(C)
		Chlorantine Fast Brown 3 RL.	(J)
331	S. 295	Diamine Fast Yellow 3G	(C)
	C. 346	Benzo Fast Yellow 5 GL.	(I.G) (By)
343	S. 273	Diaminogene Blue NA.	(C)
	C. 316	Diazo Indigo Blue 2 RL.	(I.G) (By)
378	C. 532	Diazo Light Green B. L.	(By)
		Diazo Fast Green B. L.	(I.G) (By)
387	C. 273	Diphenyl Brown G. S.	(G)
		Dianil Brown 3 GO.	(I.G) (M)
409	S. 551	Erio Chrome Azurol BX. No. 1041	(G)
	C. 720	Chrome Pure Blue B.	(I.G) (By)
	C. 652	Erio Chrome Azurol B.	(G)
6-AF	S. 29	Erio Chrome Red B.	(G)
		Omega Chrome Red B. B Conc.	(S)
442	S. 19	Fast Light Yellow 3 G.	(By)
	C. 636	Fast Acid Yellow	(I.G) (C)
457	S. 118	Geranine G.	(By)
	C. 127	Benzo Brill. Pink G.	(I.G) (By)
475	S. 904	Helindone Brown G. 14 2.7% Paste	(M)
	C. 1227	Vat Brown G. Pastes & Powder	(I.G) (M)
477	S. 907	Helindone Fast Scarlet C. 20% Paste	(M)
	C. 1223	Vat Scarlet G. Extra Pastes & Powder	(S)
480	S. 913	Helindone Orange R. 10% Paste	(M)
	C. 1217	Vat Orange R. Pastes & Powder	(I.G) (M)
528	(V)	Indanthrene Brill. Blue R. 12 1/4% Paste	(B)
		Cibonone Blue RSXL. Pastes & Powder	(J)
545	(V)	Indanthrene Pink B. 40% Paste	(B)
		Vat Pink, fine Pastes & Powder	(I.G)
550	S. 871	Indanthrene Red Violet RRN. 12 1/4% Paste	(B)
	C. 1161	Calendon Red Violet RRN Pastes & Powder	(S.D)
557	S. 849	Indanthrene Yellow G. 12 1/4% Paste	(B)
	C. 1118	Sandothrene Yellow NG. Pastes & Powder	(S)
567	S. 126	Indoine B B. Extra	(B)
	C. 135	Indoine Blue B B.	(I.G)
597	S. 535	Methyl Alkali Blue	(M)
	C. 703	Methyl Alkaline Blue	(I.G)
600	S. 511	Methyl Violet 2 B.	(By)
	C. 680	Violet for Ink pencil B. B.	(I.G) (M)
602	S. 663	Methylene Blue N. N.	(B)
	C. 927	Methylene Blue N. S. N. S. Conc.	(S)
35 AC	(A)	Neolan Rosa B.	(J)
		Neolan Pink B.	(J)

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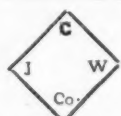
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625	S. 506	Neptune Blue BR. Extra	(B)
	C. 671	Kiton Blue L. L. Conc.	(J)
660	S. 543	Patent Blue V.	(M)
	C. 712	Patent Blue V. Extra Conc.	(I G) (M)
662	S. 606	Patent Phosphine G.	(J)
	C. 789	Xantho Phosphine G.	(D H)
36-AC	C. 430	Folar Red RS. Conc.	(G)
		Acid Red R. C. Conc.	(J)
696	S. 572	Rhodamine G. F.	(B)
	C. 750	Rhodamine G. Extra	(J)
704	(B)	Rhoduline Sky Blue 3 G.	(By)
		Rhoduline Sky Blue 3 G. Conc.	(I G) (By)
713	S. 496	Setoglucine	(G)
	C. 655	Basic Blue 6 C.	(I G) (By)
53 AA	S. 175	Silk Ponceau 2 R.	(K)
	C. 196	Ponceau S.	(J)
774	(B)	Victoria Pure Blue B.	(B)
		Basic Pure Blue B O.	(I G) (B)
784	S. 22	Xylene Light Yellow R.	(S)
	C. 639	Kiton Fast Yellow R.	(J)

Removals from Official Standard List

Alizarine Green C, soluble in Oil, (By) standard 76,
Diazo Indigo Blue 2 RL, (By) standard 376,
Diamine Fast Grey BN, (C) listed under Std. 147
Triazogene Orange R (GrE) listed under Std. 352,
Kiton Fast Yellow R. (J) listed under Std. 441.

CALCIUM ARSENATE

(Continued from page 518)

sumed by our insecticide industry for making sprays, etc; by our dye industry, and for medicinals. All of these can, when necessity demands it, pay a higher price for their requirements than can calcium arsenate manufacturers. Consequently their tonnage must be deducted from the available 16,000 tons. Calcium arsenate manufacturers only obtain what is left, at a price that the cotton planter can, or will, pay. If arsenic above this amount is needed, competitive bidding sets in between these industries, and the end is calcium arsenate at a price the cotton planter will not pay. The calcium arsenate manufacturer is squeezed between what his industrial competitors for white arsenic will pay and what his consumers will pay for the calcium salt.

The cotton crop will demand more and more arsenate as time goes on. It has been estimated that only about 5 per cent of the infested area has been treated in the past and obviously there is considerable room for increased consumption. Mining and smelting arsenic ores direct has been investigated, and it was demonstrated that such arsenic must sell at 6c pound to make it a commercial possibility. This does not mean a cheap arsenate for the cotton planter when it is considered that every pound of finished calcium arsenate requires 2/5 of a pound of white arsenic for its manufacture. Economic necessity will sooner or later put this problem squarely up to the chemical industry and demand an immediate answer.

The U. S. Bureau of Entomology has fixed the specifications of the calcium arsenate for boll weevil as follows: It must contain a minimum of 4 per cent arsenic pentoxide as As_2O_5 ; it must not contain more than 3/4 per cent water soluble arsenic, and it must be of a density of from 80 to 100 cubic inches to the pound. All commercial calcium arsenate contains an excess of lime, which is permissible by the Bureau's specifications, and essential for several reasons for the ultimate safety of the product. The growth of this chemical for boll weevil control has been rapid, having risen in six years, or through 1923 to a total annual consumption of 32,000,000 pounds. Temporarily, it has encountered severe reverses from the caprices of the weather and its unsolved economic problems. However, the potential market is enormous, amounting to over 1,000,000 pounds annually if twenty-five per cent of our cotton acreage were treated in the amount recommended by the Government authorities. It will probably be many years before this total will be reached. In the meantime the chemical industry will have the opportunity to solve its calcium arsenate problems.

[The Industry's Bookshelf]

CHEMICAL CALCULATIONS. By Bernard Jaffe, M. A., instructor in chemistry, Jamaica High School, New York. Cloth Bound, 159 pages. Published by World Book Co., Chicago.

A systematic presentation of the solution of type problems, with 1,000 chemical problems arranged progressively according to lesson arrangements.

CAN WE COMPETE ABROAD? By C. C. Martin. Paper Bound, 155 pages. Published by National Foreign Trade Council.

Described as a fact summary of the recent progress of American foreign trade. The author states his aim "My effort has been to present a living narrative of actual experience and practice, which tells the story without technical or economic comment."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. By William C. Cooper, M. S., Ph. D. professor of chemistry, De Paul University, Chicago. Cloth Bound, 142 pages. Published by World Book Co., Chicago.

Described by the author as a short concise course of analysis, wherein the different metals and acid radicals are tested for, and the reasons for each step given as fully as possible.

GASOLINE FACTS. By H. G. Mendelson, member Petroleum Division, American Chemical Society. Cloth Bound, 163 pages. Published by National Bank Auditing Service, Bradford, Pa.

A book that acquaints the consumer of gasoline with various facts that he should know without the use of technical terms. Covers the industry in general, present and future sources of supply, refining and manufacture, tests, distribution and economics and relations to the Government.

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS, Volume 6, By Henry Gilman, Editor in Chief, assisted by Roger Adams, H. T. Clarke, J. B. Conant, C. S. Marvel and Frank C. Whitmore. Cloth Bound, 120 pages. Published by John Wiley & Sons, New York.

In this volume of the annual publication of satisfactory methods for the preparation of organic chemicals, thirty products are treated. Of these, twenty-seven have been submitted by twenty-three contributors of whom ten are of foreign countries. To the cumulative subject index of the six volumes, an author index has been added. Corrections of previous volumes are contained in the appendix.

INTRODUCTORY COLLEGE CHEMISTRY. By Neil E. Gordon. Professor of Chemistry, University of Maryland. Cloth bound, 688 pages. Published by World Book Co., Chicago.

A very comprehensive text divided into two parts, of which the first includes ten books as follows: Water, fundamentals of chemistry, the atmosphere, acids bases and salts, the oxygen sulfur family, the halogen family, the classification of elements, the carbon family, the nitrogen family and colloidal chemistry. Part two consists of eight books as follows: The metallic elements, the alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, ammonium sulfide group, hydrogen sulfide group, hydrochloride group, procedures and tests in qualitative analysis and other periodic families.

THE TECHNOLOGY OF WOOD DISTILLATION. M. Klar, Vorstand der Aktiengesellschaft Chemische Werke Henke & Baertling Holzminden. Translated by Alexander Rule, M. B. E., D.Sc., Ph. D. (Jena) F. I. C. with an additional chapter by the translator. Published by D. Van Nostrand Co. New York.

A reprint of the second edition of Klar's work, the first printing of which was exhausted at the outbreak of the World War. It is a complete treatise on wood distillation, giving a short history of the industry in the first chapter. Raw materials, chemical changes, products produced and requirements of plants are all given in detail. The chemical composition of charcoal and pyroigneous acid, production of formaldehyde and acetic acid, the treatment of crude wood tar, are described.

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[Catalogs & Bulletins]

Publications listed herewith are issued by manufacturers and may be obtained free by addressing **CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

- Age-Rite.** A descriptive booklet. 8 pp. K. T. Vanderbilt Co.
- Parrett Lift-Trucks.** Descriptive, illustrated catalog giving sizes. 16 pp. Barrett-Cravens Co.
- Brown Pyrometers.** Illustrated, descriptive catalog giving prices and sizes. 89 pp. Brown Instrument Co.
- Ceco Quick Change Pumps.** Descriptive, illustrated folder. Chemical Equipment Co.
- Combs Gyratory Starch Cleaner.** Pamphlets describing and illustrating Combs gyratory sifting, straining, and testing machines. 6 pp. Great Western Mfg. Co.
- Des Moines Elaterite.** Illustrated, descriptive booklet. 15 pp. Elaterite Paint & Mfg. Co.
- Disintegrator.** Descriptive, illustrated leaflet, containing sizes. Patterson Foundry & Machine Co.
- Firebrick Lining for Steere Water Gas Machines.** Descriptive, illustrated pamphlet. 7 pp. Steere Engineering Co.
- Hoke-Phoenix Regulator.** Descriptive, illustrated leaflet. 6 pp. Hoke, Inc.
- Inco.** Descriptive, illustrated pamphlet giving data. 31 pp. International Nickel Co.
- Kreolite News.** A descriptive, illustrated booklet. 12 pp. Jenkinson-Weight Co.
- McKim Gaskets.** Descriptive, illustrated booklet giving sizes and prices. McCord Radiator & Mfg. Co.
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- Portable Acidity Meter.** Descriptive, illustrated. 61 pp. Leeds & Northrup Co.
- Quimby Screw Pumps.** Illustrated, descriptive, catalog containing data. 23 pp. William E. Quimby.
- Roller Smith Relays,** giving dimensions and guaranteed capacities. 8 pp. Roller-Smith Co.
- Ruggles-Coles Dryers.** Descriptive, illustrated catalog containing types and sizes. 32 pp. Ruggles-Coles Division, Hardinge Co.
- Safety Valve.** Six-page folder. Illustrated, descriptive Heine V. Type Boiler. Heine Boiler Co.
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- Taber Pumps.** Illustrated, descriptive booklet. 2 pp. Taber Pump Co.
- Tag "Laboratory" Thermometers and Hydrometers Catalog.** 18 pp. Descriptive, illustrated. C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co.
- Tirrill Gas Machine.** Illustrated, descriptive booklet. 6 pp. Tirrill Gas Machine Lighting Co.
- The American Blower Selling Program.** Descriptive, illustrated magazine. 22 pp. American Blower Co.
- The Campbell Boiler Feed Water Regulator.** Four page, illustrated, descriptive folder showing price list and sizes. Atlas Valve Co.
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- Agitator Drives.** A series of bulletins containing charts and illustrations of different types of agitator drives. 36 pp. New England Tank & Tower Co.
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Duvals, Wilmington, Delaware; \$1,000,000; manufacture paper.

General Disinfectant Co., Wilmington, Delaware; \$250,000, manufacturers.

Soilife Humus Co., Dover, Delaware; mining, \$1,100,000.

Link-Casale Corp., New York; make paper, 100 shares, common, no par; E. J. & M. D. Link, M. M. Casale.

Aviator Rubber Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 240 shares, \$100 each; 3,600 shares common, \$10 each; active capital, \$60,000; M. Hochberg; A. Scodes, J. F. Uhlinger.

Chromium Corp. of America, Wilmington, Del., \$2,500,000; plating with chromium.

Rogstone Chemical Research, New York; 200 common, no par; M. Rogovin, N. I. Stone, M. Kivowitz.

Crossman Chemical Co., Cortland, N. Y., 500 shares, \$100 each; 1,000 common, no par; E. P. Butler, E. S. Bartholomew, H. J. Kane.

Kleen Plush Products Co., Wilmington, Delaware; disinfectants; \$100,000.

Glengarry Textile Co., Paterson, N. J., \$125,000; M. F. Levin, Milton G. Boyd, Leonard Wentik.

Campbell Process Corp., Weehawken, N. J., \$5,000; 300 shares, no par; chemicals; Robert C. Baker, Joseph H. Schmitt, C. Campbell Hunicke.

Cudahy Linda International Corp., Wilmington, Delaware; \$5,000,000; rubber products.

The E. W. Oglehay Co., Wilmington, Delaware; \$500,000; mining of ores, supervise mining operations.

Mississippi Cottonseed Co., Wilmington, Delaware; \$250,000, owning and operating mill to manufacture cottonseed oil.

Capitol Products Co., Inc., of Washington, D. C., \$50,000; cleaning preparations.

Virgin Island Distributing Co., New York; \$20,000; make alcohol and chemicals; J. Soresi, J. C. Browne.

Columbian Carbon Co., Dover, Delaware; 500,000 shares common, no par; petroleum and carbon products.

Wood Investment Co., Wilmington, Delaware; petroleum and natural gas, \$1,000,000.

Santafe Corp. of New York Dover, Delaware; oil Co., \$6,500,000.

General Naval Stores Co. of New York; Dover, Delaware; paints, varnishes, \$1,250,000.

The Eez, Wilmington, Delaware; manufacture cleaning preparation, \$100,000.

Armour Leather Co. and Sylve Tanning Co. have consolidated under the name of J. K. Mosser Leather Corp., at Chicago, Ill. with a capital of \$60,000,000.

California Stucco Products Co. of Philadelphia has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Astoria Lacquer Co., Queens, N. Y., \$1,000; make dyes; J. and S. Mennella, T. J. Luzzi.

Dissolene Corp., chemists; 50 common, no par; C. M. Clarke, R. L. Maclellan. (Filed by A. G. Christmas, New York).

Westinghouse Union Battery Co., Pennsylvania, \$100,000.

Columbia Magdalena Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., \$2,000,000; produce and market oil.

West Virginia Smokeless Fuel & Power Co., Chicago, Ill., mining claims, \$500,000.

Harrington Mines, Inc., Wilmington, Del., \$302,000; mining.

National Lime Chemical & Mining Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$499,000.

R. M. K. Cleaners & Dyers, New York; \$20,000; R. Baron, P. Tietelbaum, A. Kanter.

Lead Products Corp., New York, 100 common, no par; H. W. French, J. F. McCarthy, G. P. Seebach.

Castle Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., Orange, N. J., \$125,000; cleaners and dyers; Hagop S. Malkasian, George Tikikian, Charles M. Melkonian.

Standard Products Corp., Newark, N. J., \$100,000; manufacture cleansing polishes; J. Raymond Tiffany, Andrew O. Wittreich, Louise R. Rohs.

Malakoff Fuel Co., Wilmington, Del., \$25,000,000; mine for gold, silver and other minerals.

Gibraltar Stucco Co., Inc. of Jamaica, N. Y.; Dover, Del.; \$100,000; stucco and cement.

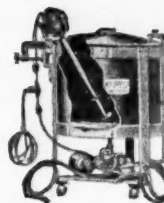
Black River Cotton Co., Wilmington, Del., \$50,000; cotton lint, cotton seed, cotton.

Capital Increase

Federal Laboratories, Inc. of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dover, Del., \$100,000 to \$250,000.

"HY-SPEED"

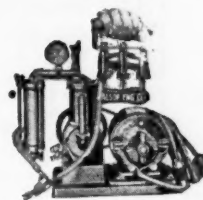
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Vacuum Bottle Filler

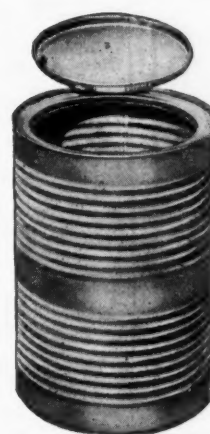
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"Hy-Speed" "Push-Pull" Mixers
"Hy-Speed" Portable Electric Pump
Glass Coated Equipment
Write for complete circulars.

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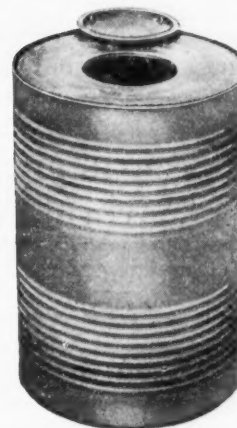
FETTER STEEL BARREL CORP.

Military Road and
Lansing St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

STEEL DRUMS for

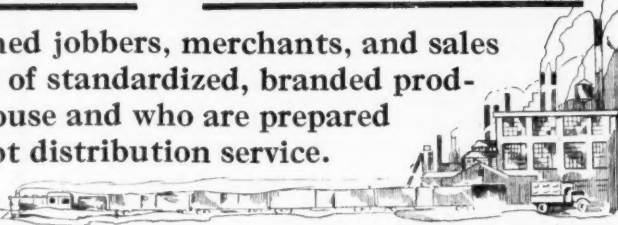
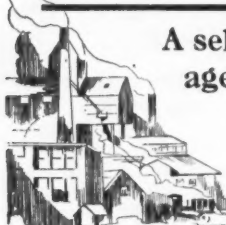
Dry and Plastic
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from
3 to 55 gal. Capacity



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Liquid Chlorine—Caustic Soda—Soda Ash
Bleaching Powder—Anhydrous Ammonia
Modified Virginia Soda—Bicarbonate of Soda.

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Brimstone
Sulphur
Saltpetre (Potassium
Nitrate)
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Ethyl Acetate
Butyl Alcohol
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Rosin "F"

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Liquid Chlorine—Caustic Soda—Soda Ash
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Modified Virginia Soda—Bicarbonate of Soda

Zinc Dust—Tri Sodium—Irish Moss
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Vanillin and Coumarin, Food Colors,
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Bakers, Confectioners and Ice Cream
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Modified Virginia Soda-Bicarbonate of Soda

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SODIUM { BI-CARBONATE
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Rodgers Chemical Co., Inc.
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For Interested Service—Call COURT 1199

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DRY COLORS, STARCHES
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PROSPERITY MODIFIED SODA

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Rhode Island

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CALCIUM CHLORIDE
AMMONIA
STEARIC ACID

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months

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Payment—Must accompany order, add 10c if replies are to be forwarded.

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25 Spruce St., New York

Bids and Proposals

OXYGEN—The superintendent of light houses, Staten Island, N. Y., will open bids June 21, pro. 21915, for 30,000 cu. ft. oxygen during the six months ending December 31.

ACETYLENE—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for acetylene gas for lighting purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

OXYGEN—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for oxygen for welding purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

TETRACHLORIDE—The chemical warfare service, Edgewood Arsenal Md., will open bids August 2, cir. 2, for 40,000 lbs titanium tetrachloride.

PAINT—Bids are wanted August 18, cir. 3, by the quartermaster, Ft. Hancock, N. J., for 700 gals white paint and 400 gals cream paint.

PAPER—The commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will open bids August 10, pro. O-AP31910-A, for 1,000 sheets manila paper.

LARD OIL—The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will open bids August 7, cir. 32, for 500 gals lard oil.

Business Opportunities

DO YOU WANT A NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE? Chemical Engineer closely in touch users raw materials and process machinery wants to represent manufacturer. Box 543, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

NEW PROCESS available for preparations of pure light silica, apparent specific gravity, about 0.13 (95% porosity). Suitable for chemical plant desiring new line as above silica is by-product from process able to carry itself. Anson G. Betts, Kinderhook, N. Y.

PLANT FOR SALE—Practically new plant available for paint, chemical or similar purposes; an acre and a half of ground; railroad siding; new concrete fireproof buildings, piped and wired. 7,000 square feet for sale or for rent in the Metropolitan district. Favorable terms for quick action. Address Receiver, Box 487, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Complete files of **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**, unbound, \$5.00 a volume.

SOUTH AMERICA—Old established house with branches on the east coast and experienced men covering Brazil and Argentina desires connection with highly reputable American manufacturers of industrial chemicals of all kinds for sale in these countries. Highest references exchanged. Box 488, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE—On account of death of partner will sell soap business and annual sales of \$400,000. Have two established brands of household soap capable of national development. Financial condition and trade reputation will bare strictest scrutiny. No brokers. Box 489, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FERTILIZER direct to farmer mixing plant, near Pennsylvania-Maryland line, has interesting proposition for party with capital. Box 521, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER—Young man wanted with knowledge of office routine and ability as office correspondent to assist sales manager. Knowledge of the chemical line desirable, but not essential. Position has future with large organization. Kindly give full particulars as to training and experience. Box 491, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WE DESIRE connection with manufacturer and packer of high grade common salt. Kindly address the Chemical Sales Co., 272 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

WANT ANY of these? Circular, Folder, Booklet, Sketches, Copy, Printing, Trademark, Slogan or Advertising written. Serving some of the best people in your industry. An interview places you under no obligation whatever. Box 542, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Situation Wanted

YOUNG CHEMIST (Baltic National) seeks suitable position in America. Address: Herbert Ottas, Sueda taen No. 7, Kortel 3, Reval, Esthonia, Europe.

PERFUMER AND SOAPMAKER, expert, sixteen years practical experience and broad chemical knowledge wants to connect with reliable firm. Box 525, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER—One year analytical state laboratory and one year plant production in pharmaceuticals desires production work. Address Box 607, Auburn, Alabama.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping—young lady, seven years' experience drug and chemical house, dependable, executive ability, well educated, references. Salary \$35. Box 529, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR, twenty-four, chemical and business training, desires position industrially in sales, control or research department. Single, capable and ambitious. Box 530, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER—twenty-six, married, six years' experience, desires permanent position with food products or other chemical concern vicinity New York. Box 536, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER—eight years' manufacturing experience, eight years' selling experience, chemicals, chemical machinery, wants position Plant Manager, Sales Engineer. Age 38. Box 533, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Help Wanted

A PAPER manufacturing company desires to employ a practical chemist. Box 532, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LABORATORY CHEMIST wanted in testing and matching laboratory of large dyestuff dealer. Location, Boston. Salary, \$1,800 to start. Must be an experienced, quick workman. Write fully as to technical training, practical experience and give references in first letter. Box 484, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN wanted to handle sizing materials to the paper industry. Drawing account and commission. Exclusive territories. Opportunity to join established, aggressive organization. Box 485, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LACQUERS—Chemist able to handle actual plant operations wanted by established firm. Must be capable, technical and have strong personality. Opportunity for the right man. Box 549, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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Benzol	Disinfectants
Toluol	Acetates
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Manufacturers of fine and heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, etc., who are users of chemical apparatus, machinery, and equipment are regular subscribers to **CHEMICAL MARKETS**. The big executives, purchasing agents, plant superintendents—the real buyers of these supplies—read this paper because it keeps them posted on news and the markets. Its pulling power as an advertising medium for chemical apparatus is proved.

Write us for the proofs and our advertising rates.

Help Wanted

LABORATORY ASSISTANT—Young man wanted as assistant in large industrial chemical manufacturer's plant. Laboratory testing and analytical work principally, with opportunity to assist in research problems. Salary \$1,800. Full particulars in application. Box 504, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

RUBBER CHEMIST—Manufacturer requires service of technical man with practical plant experience. Box 505, CHEMICAL MARKETS. **SHIPPING CLERK** familiar with packing of chemical products wanted to take charge of warehouse in Brooklyn. Box 506, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SODA ASH—115 barrels offered for resale by manufacturer. No brokers or agents. Well known brand in good condition. Will be delivered in Metropolitan district by our own truck. Wheat bids? Box 507, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for heavy chemical factory in Middle West. Man must be thoroughly experienced in handling labor, including shipping, packing, etc. Please write complete experience and supply references. Confidential. Box 500, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN—Exceptional opportunity for a live progressive man in a growing chemical department. Location Chicago. Must not be over 35 years old. We require a producer with a successful record and will give him every chance for rapid advancement. Box 501, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN calling on manufacturers of chemicals, drug, dyes, colors, food products in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey or New England for attractive side line; commission basis. Established business. State age, reference, line carried and territory covered. Manufacturer Box 518, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

BOOKKEEPER—One capable of keeping entire set of books. Familiar with Paint Trade, Raw Materials, and Chemicals. Female preferred. State age, experience and salary expected. Box 446, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN WANTED in the East and Middle West for successful by-product (specialty non-competitive) used in the soap industry. Must be thoroughly acquainted in this field. Good future. Write full particulars as to experience, etc. Box 538, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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FOR SALE—Several 1,000 kg Accidum Succini (Bernsteinsäure) to be sold. Amber Varnish Works founded 1861. Address: Ed. Pfannenschmidt A-G, Danzig-Schellmühl, Germany.

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LIMESTONE available for quarrying on a royalty basis. Large, high-grade deposit of Anville limestone adjacent to main line tracks of the Reading Railroad System. Particularly adaptable for use in fluxing and cement manufacturing. Pennsylvania State Geological survey shows tests of 95-98% Calcium Chloride. Firms interested in this proposition should communicate with D. M. Stoudt, Roseccy Farm, Hershey, Pa.

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WANTED—Several glass lined or monel metal tanks in good condition; capacity 40 to 100 gallons. Box 514, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Round glass-lined steel tank, at least 30 gallons capacity. Box 492, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Quantity of French filter paper below current market quotations. Excess stock of manufacturer curtailing lines. Box 493, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—High grade chemical laboratory balance and microscope. Complete outfit with all attachments. Box 494, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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Rieha, Marshall, 1417 Thames st Baltimore	Wolfe 8254
Robins & Co, G S, 515 S 2 st St Louis	Olive 6368
Thompson-Hayward Chem Co, 30 & S W blvd Kansas City Mo	Grand 2473
	Main 6879
Ulrich Chem Co, 606 Occidental bldg Indianapolis Ind	
Wiarda & Co, John C. 262 Freeman st Bklyn N Y	Greenpnt 3090
Alpha Lux Co, N Y	Los Angeles Chem Co, Los Angeles
Baker & Collinson, Detroit	Mediterranean & Genl Traders, N Y
Barada & Page, Kansas City	National Pumice Stone Co, N Y
Behrend, F, N Y	Natl Sales Corp, Cincinnati
Churchill Drug Co, Burlington Ia	Nicholas & Co, J H, N Y
Gleick, Joseph T, St Louis	Rhodes, Jas H, Bklyn N Y
Globe Chem Co, Cincinnati	Tamms Silica Co, Chgo
Hammill & Gillespie, N Y	Waddell & Co, R J, N Y
King & Malcolm Co, N Y	Wagner Co, Chas A, Phila
Libby Corp, Scott L, N Y	

PUMPKIN SEED

Penick & Co, S B, 115 Fulton st N Y	Beckman 9745
Powell & Co, John, 12 Water st N Y	Bowl Grn 3550
Cammerer & Co, G A, Chgo	Nickells Rowland Co, N Y
McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Minneapolis	Peek & Velsor, N Y

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS, see Insect Flowers

PYRIDINE

Grades—Technical; medicinal. Containers—Technical, 110, 55 gal. drums, 50 gal. bbls., Medicinal, 25, 5 lb. cans, 5, 1 lb. bottles.

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du Pont de Nemours & Co, E I, Wilmington Del	Wilmington 1720
Full List Products This Firm, See Part III.	
Greeff & Co, R W, 78 Front st N Y	Bowl Grn 5825
Full List Products This Firm, See Part III.	
Hardy, Chas, 100 E 42 st N Y	Ashland 5740
Hurst & Co, Adolphe, 30 Church st N Y	Cortland 1896
Industrial Chem Co, 200 5 av N Y	Grmcy 3243
Jordan & Bro, Wm E, 13 Cliff st N Y	Beckman 1758
Lawson Corp, Wm C, (Broker) 51 Chambers st N Y	
Mallinckrodt Chem Wks, 3600 N	
Merck & Co, 45 Pa	
Newport	

Sample Page of Part II (Buying Guide)

Buyers Guide

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American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Nephews, Wm.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Greiff & Co., R. W.
Hydrocarbon Prods. Co.
Innis, Spelden & Co.
Jordan & Bros., Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
Tar Acid Refining Corp.

Organic

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greiff & Co., R. W.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Innis, Spelden & Co.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works

Mineral

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

ALCOHOL

Denatured

American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Federal Products Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Lowry & Co., Inc.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Methanol

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greiff & Co., R. W.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.
Wood Products Co.

ALKALIES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Church & Dwight
Dow Chemical Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Innis, Spelden & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Michigan Alkali Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
Solvay Process Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Winkler & Bros. Co., Isaac.

ALUMS

Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greiff & Co., R. W.
Innis, Spelden & Co.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.

AMMONIA & SALTS

Barrett Co.
Benkert & Co., W.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Dow Chemical Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Greiff & Co., R. W.
Innis, Spelden & Co.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Mathieson Alkali Works
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc...

DYE & TAN STUFFS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Mutual Chem. Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Starkweather Co., J. U.

FILLERS & CLAYS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
Hammill & Gillespie
Innis, Spelden & Co.
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Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
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Monsanto Chemical Works
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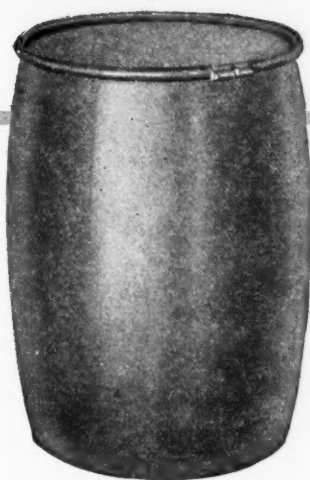
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